PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TEN PAGES

Bombay Gazette MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,159.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 22, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
27th July	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	OHINA	7912	.....	.....
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10612
17th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6899
31st „ *	CALEDONIA	7555	.....	.....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9605

† This vessel will call at Malta.
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.
Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY	
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug	1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept	„
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct.	„
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st „	„
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov.	„
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec.	„
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan.	1908.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about	
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	16th Aug.	1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept.	„
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct.	„

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	730	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY VIA KARACHI

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due L'verpool.
*‡	City of London	9,000	... „	July 10	July 26	Aug. 20
*‡	City of Karachi	5,547	....	„ 13	July 28	„ 22

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY DIRECT.

	Denbigh Hall	5,000	July 18	Agst. 2	....	Aug.	29
†	City of Madras	4,684	„ 23	July 30	Agst. 8	Sep.	1
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Agst. 5	Agst. 12	„ 21	„	14
*‡	City of Manchester	5,551	„ 14	„ 21	„ 30	„	23
†	Merton Hall	4,527	„ 22	„ 29	Sep. 7	Oct.	1
*‡	City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov.	25
*†	City of Madras	4,684	„ 30	Nov. 10	..	.....	

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.
For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agen ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 25th July	8 a. m. (direct).
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 26th July	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 29th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahmarra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 23rd July calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
20th July, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Aug.
SILESIA	5139	L. de Stabile	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KOERNER	5301	A. Forgoli	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Radenich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.
RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.
Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG,
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	29th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Aug. 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Sept. „
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Oct. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 825	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Aug. 1907.
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone	17th Sept. „
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belotto	17th Oct. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 50, HORNBY ROAD.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER
THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.
Sole Importers—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

CROFT MODY & Co.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR SHERRIES.
Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co., Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.
Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.
PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.
The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial, and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI COTTON.
FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Sakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cambrics, Thana Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do, —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

2,400 MILES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

MR. S. F. EDGE, the 24 Hours' Record Holder of the 1,582 miles in twenty-four hours—the greatest distance ever accomplished by man in one day—has offered the sum of £1,000 for the use of the Brooklands Track next year to attempt 100 miles per hour for twenty-four hours.
MR. S. F. EDGE'S opinion is that attempts will be made to lower his record of 65 7/8 miles per hour for twenty-four hours and he admits the possibility but with a resume.—"If you only have the car."
The only car that has done it and can do it is the

NAPIER, 60 H. P. SIX CYLINDER.

THE MOTOR 2ND JULY 1907 SAYS:—
Extraordinary as Mr. Edge's drive is from the human and physical point of view we think that still more wonderful is the remarkable freedom from mechanical trouble of all three machines. Remember that the total mileage 4,641 3/4 miles at speeds that average over 60 miles, and yet, in the whole 24 hours, Edge's car and the while car went rightaway through without a single stoppage of any kind whatever for mechanical troubles or adjustments."

SOLE AGENTS.
IN INDIA FOR
NAPIER MOTOR-CARRIAGES.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD,
WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
IMPORT DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, PATENT MEDICINES AND DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES of every description direct from the makers, thus insuring the best of material, from first sources.
Orders are solicited from RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES and FAMILIES.

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.
FOR THE HOT WEATHER
ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS
Inquiries and Orders Solicited.
BREAD.
Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through or Bombay.
BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.
PEARSE & CO.,

GALVANIZED FLEXIBLE CRUCIBLE
STEEL WIRE ROPES.
In all Sizes from ½ inch to 5 inches Circumference.
Over 100,000 Feet in Stock.
Ready for Immediate Delivery.
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.
A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Stock—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 23d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price 1—8. 2.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
CAPITAL .....
RESERVE FUND .....
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....
HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Penang, Kwala Lumpor, Batavia, Soerabaya, Manila, Cebu (Philippines), Hongkong.
Bombay.	
Karachi.	
Calcutta.	
Singapore.	
Penang.	
Rangoon.	
Colombo.	
Penang.	
Thaiping (Perak).	
Ipoh (Perak).	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on their Agencies and Branches, and also on Commercial Cities throughout the world, receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT, take general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed if the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SHARES bought and sold on account of Constituents, also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months or other periods as may be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK
LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....
RESERVE FUNDS.....
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England
The London Joint Stock
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts on all the Head Offices and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and other periods ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
JAMES M.....
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF
CAPITAL (Paid up) .....
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Bareilly, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, and allowed when the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates which can be ascertained at the BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong.
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on approved Customers, and interest is allowed at ½ per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 11,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tsinling	Kobe
Lyons	Hangkong	Changchun	Chemulpo
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tsuruga
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Moji
Honolulu	Peking	Fengtien	Nagasaki
(Hawaii)	Kyoukwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World
K. KODAMA,
Agent.
Albert Buildings,
HOPEET ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "Persia," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. 13 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. Whittell, will attend every morning to Survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 223 of 1905.

RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR COOPER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate-Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Kapadia Brothers ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MORARJI MOHANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, having his place of business at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, in Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuances of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 21st day of June, 1907, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Morarji Mohanji in the following properties :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at the Northern side of Balaji Shamshet Street, without the Fort of Pombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 158 7-9 square yards, assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 610, and Street Nos. 54-56-58, and registered in the books of the Collecter of Land Revenue under New No. and New Survey No. 1917, and bounded on the East by the property of Manore Hirka, on the West by the property of Krishna Makundsbet on the South by Ballaji Shamsbett Street, and on the north by a sweepers passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message tenements dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at the Northern side of Khatarally first lane otherwise called Champa Gully in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 126 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2320 and new Survey No. 1529 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1577-78 Street Nos. 89-91 and 95 and bounded on the East by the property of Mohanji Shankarji,on the West by a Public well on the North partly by the property of Purshotumdas and now belonging to Valabhdas Deochand and partly by the property belonging to Damodar Madanji and now of Lakhmidas Valji on the South by Khatarally first lane.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuge tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Telwady outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 40 square yards, or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. and New Survey No. 1462, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 2, and bounded on the East by Telwady Lane, on the West by a sweepers passage, on the North by a sweepers passage and beyond that the property of Ramji Bhugwan, and on the South by the property of Valabhdas Soonderji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 9th day of August 1907, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 10th day of July 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE and MOTOR AGENCY (By appointment to Their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab and H. H. the Nizam of the Deccan) have temporarily REMOVED to WATERLOO MANSIONS, Wellington Lines, Rampart Row, Fort, pending completion of their New Show Rooms, Workshop, and Garage, under construction on Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments of INSPECTORS in the Excise (Abkari and Opium) Department, Bombay Presidency :—

2	Inspectors on Rs. 250 a month each.		
6	Do.	Rs. 225	Do.
8	Do.	Rs. 200	Do.
8	Do.	Rs. 175	Do.
2	Do.	Rs. 150	Do.
10	Do.	Rs. 125	Do.
4	Do.	Rs. 100	Do.

40

2. Applications will be received up to 31st August, 1907 : they should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, and should be accompanied by copies of certificates and testimonials.

3. Men already in Government service, IN DEPARTMENTS OTHER THAN THE EXCISE, may apply, provided their applications are submitted through the proper channel : the age, date of entering Government service, and present salary of applicants should be stated.

4. Only smart men of good educational qualifications and of active habits need apply.

5. Good physique is an essential qualification ; and no one need apply who is not prepared for much outdoor work.

6. The appointments will be on probation for the first year.

7. Any candidates who have applied already must now put in fresh applications.

W. T. MORISON,
Commissioner of Customs, &c.

Bombay, 17th July, 1907.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to begin by 15th December, 1907, and to be completed by 28th February 1908.

The Sleepers should be nine feet 6 inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian, Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pyinkado ;	
Western Australia : Hill grown Jarrah,	
New South Wales : Mixed Hardwoods,	
Queensland	Do.
Tasmanian	Do.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber when more than one class is offered, and to quote rate for each Class as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the Specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers,and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted must include delivery into Trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an officer of the O. & R. Railway. The Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board at Simla, by noon, on Tuesday the 3rd September 1907, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store Keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

No Earnest Money of Security is required to be sent with the Tenders.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 26TH JUNE, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PLEASE ADDRESS
Box No. 190, G. P. O., Bombay.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
The Savage Club. By Aaron Watson. With a chapter by Mark Twain. A medley of History, Anecdote and Reminiscence.....	18 6
Pages from an Adventurous Life. By Dick Donovan.....	4 8
The Construction and Reconstruction of the Human Body. A Manual of the Therapeutics of Exercise. By Eugen Sandow. With a foreword by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.....	10 15
The Golfer's Manual. By W. Meredith Butler. With an introduction. By Dr. Macnamara. Illustrated.....	2 3
The New Theology. By R. J. Campbell, M. A....	2 4
Science and Health. With key to the Scriptures. In one volume, 700 p.p. The Original, Standard and only Text-book on Christian Science and Mind-Healing. By Marry B. G. Eddy.....	14 0
The Fire of the Heart ; or the Great Modern "People's Movement" in Government.....	3 15
Dante and His Italy. By Lonsdale Ragg, B. D, With Thirty-two Illustrations	6 8
Pioneer Humanists. By J. M. Robertson.....	2 4
Letters of a Betrothed. During the German War of Liberation 1801—1813, Edited by Edith Freun Von Cramm, translated by Leonard Huxley. With Portraits.....	4 6
The Art of Naval Warfare. Introductory Observations. By Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, G. C. B	3 1
The Asiatic Danger in the Colonies. By L. E. Neame	2 10
Provincial Letters and other papers. By the Author of "Pages from a Private Diary"...	4 6
Wanderings East of Suez. In Ceylon, India, China and Japan. By Frederic Courtland Penfield. Illustrated from Drawings and Photographs.....	6 0
The Allies. By Major-General Sir Henry Colvile. With a Frontispiece	14 0
Companions in the Sierra. By Charles Rudy. With an Introduction by B. B. Cunninghame Graham.....	4 8
Lord Beaconsfield and other Tory Memories. By T. E. Kebbel. With photogravure portrait.	14 0
The Future of Japan. With a Survey of present Conditions. By W. Petrie Watson	9 3
The Globular Jottings of Griselda. By E. Douglas Hume. With Introductions	8 12

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 721 of 1905.

MIR AKBERALI VALAD SIRDAR MIR ABDULALI of Bombay, Shia Mahomedan Inhabitant residing outside the Fort, at Pakhmoria Street, by his mother and next friend Fatmabai daughter of Sirdar Imamkhan. ...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

MIR AWANALI (2) MIR HUSSEINALI the sons (3) BANU BEGUM the widow and (4) AFZALOONNISSA BEGUM the daughter of the late SIRDAR MIR ABDOOLALI of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants residing outside the Fort, at Belasis Road, and (5) MARIAMBIBI the other widow of the said Sirdar MIR ABDOOL ALI Mahomedan Inhabitant residing outside the Fort at Yacoob Street. Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 23rd day of July, 1906, it was ordered interalia that the 1st, 2nd the 3rd and the 4th Defendants as the heirs of the said Sirdar Mir Abdoolali should pay to the Plaintiff's attorneys the sum of Rs. 2,300 in full discharge of all his claim and it was further ordered that the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd and the 4th Defendants should pay to the 5th Defendant Mariambi the sum of Rs. 700 in full discharge of all her claims and pay a further sum of Rs. 300 to her Attorneys Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Company for her costs and it was lastly ordered that the said Defendants should pay to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Company the Plaintiff's Attorneys their taxed costs viz. Rs. 2,326-6-0.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 10th day of April, 1907, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right title and interest of the 1st four defendants Mir Awanali, Mir Husseinali the sons Banu Begum, the widow and Afzaloonnia Begum the daughter of the said Sirdar Mir Abdoolali in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say : "All that piece or parcel of land situate at Moonshi Yacoob Street in the Registration District of Bombay bearing Collector's old No. 720-720, Collector's new No. 7891-7892, old Survey No. 1174-1174, and New Survey No. 4539-4539, admeasuring 111 square yards together with the dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under street Nos. 117,119,121-558 at 564, 123 Ward Nos. 8099 and 7922 and bounded on or towards the East by the Parel Road on or towards the South by the property of Meherbai on or towards the West partly by a gully and partly by the property of Judajee Mochee and on or towards the North by the said Moonshi Yacoob Street.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY the 22nd day of August, 1907, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right title and interest of the said defendants as aforesaid in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is the only claim to which the said land and premises are supposed to be liable :—

The claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rupees three annas two and pies five, due to Government on account of arrears of revenue for 1906-1907.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of July, 1907.

ERNST FERRERS NICHOLSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff and 5th Defendant.

NOTICE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. DANIEL LONGWORTH, is APPOINTED under a Power of Attorney to act as SECRETARY and MANAGER, of the said Company, during my absence from India.—Dated this 20th day of July, 1907.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MAROKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 23 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas. Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one annas.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freights Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Meadows Street.

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER TYRE. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—LIME BUSINESS with KILNS, upcountry. For Full particulars apply, Box No. 983, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new innocent carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Cossees and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Re. Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1871

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and rate tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Bank Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon, Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

LOANS.—Every kind of LOAN BUSINESS negotiated expeditiously and confidentially on favourable terms. Enquiries invited. Apply ANAND AND CO., Church Gate Buildings, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Dr. A. L. FURENDE'S Tablets from Lucknow :—Kadl is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Note Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE" No. 8333 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON, replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 88 Pages of the "Fall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Re. 7 and Quarterly, Re. 4. post free 14-12 ; Rs. 8 and Re. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year post free.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes, Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

---

TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (some illustrated) : Catalogue free on receipt of 3½d. letter postage.—A. DE SAILLE, 30 Rue de la Michodiere, Paris.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazettes* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.

IN BUILDING OVERLOOKING ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE GARDEN.

THIRD FLOOR :—Four spacious airy ROOMS, with two Bath Rooms, Kitchen, Servant-quarters and fine large Gallery. Rent Rs. 150 for the whole or to be let separately as required from Rs. 45 to Rs. 100 per month.

FIFTH FLOOR.—Fine airy ROOM with Bath Room and good convenience for servants and kitchen. Rent Rs. 40 per month.

For further particulars apply to the Owner,

DEVKARAN NANJEE,
21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.

Most Central Position.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST.

THE WORLD CLASSICS SERIES.

Printed on their paper, Sultan-red Leather, limp, gilt top, each with a portrait.

Rs. 1-5 per volume.

BACON'S THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING & The New Alantis.
BACON'S ESSAYS.
LAVENGRO. By George Borrow.
SHIRLEY. By Charlotte Bronte.
THE PROFESSOR. By C. Bronte, and THE POEMS, of C. E. & A. Bronte.
VILLETTE. By Charlotte Bronte.
WUTHERING HEIGHTS. By Emily Bronte.
THE TENANT OF WILDFELL HALL. By Anne Bronte.
HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND. By Thomas Buckle, 3 vols.
THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By John Buntan.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS.
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. 2 vols.
ON HEROES & HERO WORSHIP. By Thomas Carlyle.
SARTOR RESARTUS. By Thomas Carlyle.
THE WORKS OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER. 2 vols.
ENGLISH SONGS & BALLADS. Compiled by T. W. H. Crosland.
DARWIN'S ORIGIN OF SPECIES.
OLIVER TWIST. By Charles Dickens.
A TALE OF TWO CITIES. By Charles Dickens.
CONFESSIONS OF AN ENGLISH OPIUM EATER. By Thomas DeQuincey.
DEFOE'S CAPTAIN SINGLETON.
THE MILL ON THE FLOSS. By George Eliot.
SILAS MARNER ; THE LIFTED VEIL BROTHER JACOB. By George Eliot.
EMERSON'S ENGLISH TRAITS.
EMERSON'S ESSAYS.
MARY BARTON. By Elizabeth Gaskell.
RUTH. By Elizabeth Gaskell.
GIBBON'S DECLINE & FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. 7 vols.
GOLDSMITH'S POEMS.
THE POEMS OF ROBERT HERRICK.
HOOD'S POEMS.
POPE'S THE ILIAD OF HOMER.
POPE'S THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS, etc.,
BOMBAY.

TIMBER SALES.

TENDERS are invited so as to reach the Undersigned by post by the noon of THURSDAY, 1st August, 1907, for the purchase of Annual Forest Coupes and 43,325 Teak Trees in protected forests and occupied Warkas lands in the South Thana Division.

Particulars as to conditions of sale, &c, can be had on application to

G. M. BHATKAL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
South Thana.

THANA, 19TH JULY, 1907.

NOTICE

BYCULLA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

WE beg to give notice that our firm has been formed into a LIMITED COMPANY and the Business will be carried on from the 1st AUGUST NEXT, under the Name of

MCKENZIES' SAW MILLS LIMITED,

with the

BOMBAY COMPANY LIMITED.

as Agents,

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE AND SONS.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.

MONEY talks nowadays, and Prices tell you where to buy the best things from. Simply visit the Shop once and see the grand display of Beautiful things that are actually offered at Cost Price. Hundreds of our customers who visit the Shop daily, pronounce it to be the cheapest.

Therefore don't delay this marvellous offer is for a short time only.

Noted Shop for PROVISION 25 per cent. cheaper than market rate.

A sale well worth your visit. Our prices defy Competition.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1907.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 12 EXTRA MEETINGS, to be held on Saturdays and Holidays from July to October, 1907, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 28th, September, 1907.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of Coupons, are as follows :—

	Rs.
A. For the whole Season of EXTRAS and CLOSED MEETINGS and POONA RACES (7th to 28th September 1907)	50
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	10
B. EXTRAS and CLOSED MEETINGS ONLY, July to October (exclusive Poona Races, 7th to 28th September)...	30
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	5
C. POONA RACES ONLY, 7 to 28th September, 1907	25
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	5

N.B.—MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB, and LADIES, will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. As.
Lady	2 0
Single Ticket	5 0
Child	2 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	1 8
Soldiers in Uniform	1 0
Lady or Child	0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

2.—Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

RACE STAND,
POONA, 18TH JUNE, 1907.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

---

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, sofas, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sideboards, chest-of drawers, teapoys, easy chairs, wardrobes, cots, square pianos.

2 American new type-writers.
1 Winchester's magazine rifle 44 bore.

At 3-30 p. m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 glass fronted double-seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of 13 cases glass plates and bowls, handlooms, stuffed birds, lacquered ware, photograph and war books of Japan, rich Japanese silk, piece-goods, prickly eat powder, Japanese fruit boxes, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

By order and on account of the concerned—

Per s.s. "Malta."

M. T. A.—1-8-8 cases containing glass plates and bowls, handlooms, stuffed birds, lacquered ware, photograph, books of Japan, rich Japanese silk piece-goods, &c.

Per s. s. "Arcadia."

M. T. A—9-13-5 cases containing rich Japanese silk piece-goods, war books of Japan, prickly heat powder, lacquered ware, Japanese fruit boxes, &c. &c.

N.B.—Silk piece-goods will be sold at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Daly House, the following fancy goods, suitable for presents, consisting of flower vases crystal glassware, time-pieces, porcelain ornaments, mirror brackets, porcelain services, leather hand-bags, window transparencies, lady's fans plush, lady's companions, plated-ware, bamboo rocking chairs, English-made parrot cages, scent bottles, dish-covers, Kagzi fish cash boxes, walking sticks, rubber-tyred mail carts, chessmen silver mounted fish knife and fork, work baskets, despatch and dressing boxes, scent sprayers, electric call-bell, etc.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS.

AUCTION SALE of the Electric Light Plant and Machinery of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p. m., the electric plant and machinery consisting of—

1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 15 nominal H. P. loco type multitubler.
1 horizontal compound and condensor engine, 15 nominal H. P. by Marshall Sons and Co.
1 alternative current Mordy's dynamo with exetor.
9 transformers.
1 high tension switch board.
1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P. loco type.
1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co.'s 14 H. P. engine with Silver Town and Co.'s compound dynamo of 101 volts and 170 amperes.
1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P loco type.
1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co., 14 H. P. engine with Silver Town and Co., compound dynamo, 101 volts and 170 amperes.
1 low tension Switch board for two dynamos.
1 spare aomature, 1 donkey pump of 4 H. P. and 1 donkey pump of 2 H. P., 1 water heater, etc.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND JULY, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS WHEAT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 474 of 1907.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Company ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Varildas Moraribhmull.
2. Rajaram Dayaram.
3. The Union Flour Mills Limited ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Judge's order made by the High Court in the above Suit on the 8th July, 1907, and under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd July, 1907, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station, Carnac Bridge.

500 bags wheat booked from Gujranwalla to Carnac Bridge, under Invoices Nos. 48 and 49 of the 10th and 13th May, 1907.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down and delivery must be taken within four days after the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND JULY, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, at 3-30 p.m., the following :—

1 case 63 pieces printed sarees.
1 case 29 pieces cotch prints.
50 dozen drill undershirts, Nos. 9, 11 and 15.
50 dozen Japanese cotton frock 25 pairs leather leggings.
50 pieces old coats.
4 pieces blue striped flannel.
15 cases each 3 dozen clocks, America.
16 cases ham.
2 cases (Belfast) lemon squash.
60 garden lamps.
1 Densmore typewriter No. 5 (new).

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

1 diamond ring, about 4 rati.
1 diamond ring, about 2 rati.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TRIMBAK PURUSHRAM STREET, OUT OF FORT.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 167 of 1905.

Kulsambibi.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Karimabibi and others.....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from the parties to the above suit, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th day of July, 1907, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort, at Trimbak Purushram Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 23363, Street Nos. 22,24, 26; and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 453, New No. 13973, Old Survey No. 1 and New Survey No. 5538, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Trimbak Purushram Street, on the west by the property of Mancherji Dorabji Cooper, on the north by the property of Mancherji Dorabji Cooper and on the south by the property of Shivaji Ratansey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis and

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price **Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.**
POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July* 19.] [BOMBAY, *July* 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	94 1/16		¼
2 do. Rentes ...	95		¼
3 do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/8	unchgd	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	81 11/16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	31 7/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 3/8	unchgd	
Do. in New York ...	68 1/4	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·16	unchgd	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·43½	unchgd	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·81 ⅝	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4o/o	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3⅝	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3½	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 29/32d. unchgd.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 6th inst., arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 18th instant.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	£ 350,000
Gold to Bombay ...	£ 100,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet
Futures	...Quiet but steady.
East Indian	...Dull
Manchester	...Steady
Total Sales	... 4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 ,,
Imports	...16,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 7·06—11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 13/16—1/8

Future Delivery Prices—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·71	6·59	6·49	6·42
—09	—08	—08	—09
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
6·39	6·38	6·37	6·37	6·38
—09	—09	—09	—09	—09

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 1,000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 3,830 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	... 1,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ...	... 3,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—12·05 unchanged.

Futures.—Month of July, 11·82 +12 } Declined early through selling encouraged by weakness of New Orleans and advanced later through bull support and short covering.

Do. do. Dec. 11·78 —02

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—12⅛ unchanged
Futures—Month of August 12·65+02
Do. do. of October 12·06+03
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

NEW YORK, July 19.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	11,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	7,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	310,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	120,000

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34 New Terms—August-Sept.—Antwerp —Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 35/- ex-ship 59 Aug.-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 54 August—September—Antwerp —Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed:—Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47, July-August—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾ unchanged.

Rubber:—Para Rubber 4/10½d.—Value.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

G. Madras Western C.I.F.—*d.* 4 3/4 Sellers. Months—July-Sept.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.—*d.* 5 1/32 Nominal. Months—July-Aug.
Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—*d.* 4 27/32 Sellers. Months—July-Sept.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—*d.* 4 31/32 Sellers. Months—July-Sept.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
242 Bars Silver...	6,19,514	London	Persia	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Mohurs	38,400	Do	Do	C Rawjee & Co
2 Boxes Sovs.	1,09,500	Do	Do	Hongkong Bank
166 Bars Silver...	3,84,502	Do	Do	Yokohama Bank
1 Bundle Rs ..	1,136	Muscat	Madura	Mack Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Sovs.	60	Kuwait	Do	M S Shirani
Gold coins....	4,480			
Rupees	1,751			
22 Packages Rs.	46,000	Bahrein	Do	Sundry natives
1 Bundle Rs ..	1,000	Kuwait	Kasara	H S Mahomed Kazarani
3 Parcels silver	64	London	Arabia	Hongkong Bank
1 Parcel silver	11	Do	Oriental	Comptoir national
1 Box Gold coins	14,137	Marseilles	Persia	N Foolchand Javeri

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING,] [20TH JULY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

1907.

Bank of England ...	4 per cent. from 25th April.
Bank of Bengal	4 per cent. ,, 4th July.
Bank of Bombay.....	4 per cent. ,, 4th July.
Bank of Madras	5 per cent. ,, 29th June.

Money:—There is no change to report in the money market. Money is easy, but there are borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—There has not been much doing in the Exchange market to-day; Bankers and merchants being busy with the outward mail. A few ready bills were taken at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight, but for next week the rate is 1s. 4 5/16d. All Banks are selling T. T. at 1s. 4 1/32d. and demand Bank bills at 1s. 4 1/16d. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 9/32d. to 5/16d
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 15/32d. to 1/2d
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs	170 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	221

Government Paper:—There has been a steadier feeling in the market to-day. In the morning there were buyers for ready and forward delivery at 98½ but some of the speculators were quietly buying and the settlement rate has advanced to 96⅝. There is rumour that ready paper will be scarce on settlement day in which case there is room for a smart advance. Calcutta market also keeps firm their quotations to-day being 96⅞ ready and 96 11/16 for delivery in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	96·10	Steady.
1st Settlement ...	,,	96·10	

Bullion:—Bar silver in London on Friday closed 1/16 up at 31 7/16 for ready bars the forward rate being unchanged at 31½. An advance of ¼ is reported in the New York rate which now stands at 68¼. Locally rates have still further advanced. At opening ready bars opened at 80 13/16 *ex* duty and close at 80⅞. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	80	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	14	0
Ditto 2nd ,, ...	80	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—There is nothing special to report as regards the state of the markets both at home and here. The tone is flat and buyers generally are indifferent while sellers on the other hand are cautious as regards contracting for new crop and old crop is not pressed for sale.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	275	Ready.
Fine ,, Nagpur Kamptl	328	,,
Fine ,, Damangaum Pulgaon	310	,,
Fine ,, Khangaum Akola ...	296	,,
Fine ,, Amraoti.....	204/5	,,
Fine ,, Muttia	193	,,
Fine ,, Khandeish	194	,,
Fine ,, Bengals	189	,,
Good Westerns	232	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	249	,,

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	261	March 08
Fine ,, ,,	... ,,	277	,,
,, ,, Nagpur Kamptl.	,,	238	Jany. 08
,, ,, Damangaum Pool-gaum	... ,,	229	,,
,, ,, Khangaum, Akola	,,	232	,,
,, ,, Khandesh	... ,,	214	,,
,, ,, Bengals	... ,,	206	,,
Fully Good M.G. Khandeish	,,	204	,,
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	,,	188	,,

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone		Quiet.	
Estimated Sales		4,000	
Total Imports		Nil	

Future Delivery prices:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·74	6·62	6·52	6·45	6·42
+03	+03½	+03	+03	+03
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**	**Mar.-Apr.**
6 41	6·40	6·40	6·41
+ 3	+03	+03	+03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—The market is quiet but steady and there is hardly any enquiry. We quote.

Ready	Rs.	7 12	0
Forward...	,,	8 7	0 September

Rapeseed:—The market is steady and there is no business passing.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 4	0
,, Guzerat	,,	10 3	0

Poppyseed:—The market is very quiet and there is no demand.

Rs. 10 3 0

Castorseed:—The market is quiet but steady.

Rs. 39 4 0

Cottonseed:—There is no enquiry and the tone is easier.

Rs. 20 6 0

Wheat:—The market is firm but buyers are indifferent.

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 5 4 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—		
Bombay	1,397	X. D.
India	61	X. D.
Mills:—		
Century...	1,700	
David	437 1/2	
Kohinoor	790	
Maneckji Petit...	2,310	
Textile	1,275	
Miscellaneous:—		
Bombay Flour Mill	975	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	275	
Railways:—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	570	
Amritsar-Patti	112	
Tapti Valley	450	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. Friday the 19th instant:—

Cotton	4,956	bales.
Wheat	11,427	cwts.
Linseed	2,001	,,
Rapeseed...	6,303	,,
Gingellyseed	96	,,
Poppyseed	1,510	,,
Groundnuts	85	,,
Castorseed	1,227	,,
Rice	2,513	,,
Myrabollams	553	,,
Cottonseed	391	,,
Mowraseed	12,719	,,
Gram	26,091	,,
Joowar	3,388	,,
Maize	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July* 20.] [BOMBAY, *July* 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	94 1/16	unchgd	
2 do. Rentes ...	95	unchgd	
3 do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4		3/8
3½ do. Govt Securities...	84 11/16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	31 1/2	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/2	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	68 3/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	unchgd	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 43½	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 7/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since	25 Apl.
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight ...	3 5/8	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4 1/8	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 5/8		¼
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2½		¼ chgd

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	Quiet but steady.
East Indian... ...	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	... 4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 ,,
Imports	... nil
Mid-Americans ...	...7·09+03
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	10 12/16 unchanged.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·75	6·63	6·52	6·45
+04	+04	+03	+03
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apr**
6·42	6·41	6·40	6·40	6 41
+03	+03	+03	+03	+03

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	1,000	
Do. do. last year...	3,800	
Exports to Great Britain ...	nil	
Do. to Continent ...	nil	

Spot Cotton—12·95 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 11·76—06 } Declined owing to weak cables and to bulls unloading.
Do. do. Dec. 11·76—02

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—12 13/16 unchd.
Futures—Month of August.—12·63—02
Do. do. October.—12·04—02
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.
Cotton Stock in London ... 10,000 bales.
,, Total *Visible Supply* ... 2,310,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, East Indian 323,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ...12,310,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	36,000	bales
Sold on Speculation	nil	
,, Sold for Exportation	1,000	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	59,000	,,
,, Actual Exports	17,000	,,
,, Week's Imports	34,000	,,
,, Stock	1,022,000	,,
Surat's Week's Sales	800	,,
,, Sold on Speculation	nil	
,, Sold for Exportation	300	,,
,, Amount forwarded to Consumers	2,500	,,
,, Actual Exports	1,000	,,
,, Week's Imports	4,000	,,
,, Stocks	40,000	,,
Afloat Americans	10,000	,,
,, Indians	12,000	,,

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34 New Terms—August-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—Brown Cawnpore, 54, August-September—Antwerp —Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed:—Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.

Rubber—Para Rubber 4/10½ Value.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Bombay Patients to Kasauli.

A few days ago a rough haired fox-terrier, the property of Mr. and Mrs. Rumboll was sent to Messrs. Scott and Company, veterinary surgeons, Gowalia Tank, for treatment. The animal was suspected to be rabid, and while being examined by Mr. Markham, M. R. C. V. S., Veterinary Surgeon of the establishment, the latter was bitten by the dog. He has therefore, to proceed to Kasauli for treatment at the Pasteur Institute. This is the second time that Mr. Markham has to go to Kasauli. About three months ago he was bitten by an Australian terrier which subsequently died of rabies.

On Friday night Mr. Rumboll and Captain Cross, who had handled the fox-terier which has bitten Mr. Markham, also proceeded to Kasauli.

THE Chairman and Members of the Railway Board left Madras on Friday evening by special train for Ootacamund.

AN EX-POLICE COURT MISSIONARY.

Some of his Trials and Hardships.

Mr. Cuthbert Shepherd, of Kenmure, Lancaster Gardens, South-end-on-Sea, is an earnest evangelist, who until lately was engaged in the trying work of a police-court missionary for the Rochford Hundred of Essex. His arduous and exacting duties some time ago told upon his health, and he became a victim to constipation.

That he is now strong and well again is due entirely to Bile beans. "At times I hardly knew what to do with myself." Mr. Shepherd told a Southend journalist: "If I was not in acute pain I was very drowsy, and my work was extremely irksome. I had acute pains in the head, which prevented me from sleeping and when I did manage to lose consciousness my slumber was so heavy that when I awoke I felt weary and unrefreshed.

"Cycling and walking had been two of my favourite pursuits, but I was unable to take any interest in either. I had always been a hearty eater, but often I had a positive distaste for food, and after every meal there was a fresh attack of the pains in the head and the drowsy feeling that almost incapacitated me. I tried all sorts of remedies, but I could discover nothing to give me permanent relief until I was persuaded to try bile beans.

"Within a short time after commencing with Bile beans a feeling of renewed life came into me, such as I had not experienced for many years. The pains and drowsiness vanished, refreshing sleep took the place of restless nights, and I could eat and enjoy my food. I continued with Bile beans until I was quite free from those conditions that had before so severely handicapped me. I am now in perfect health. Being so well known through my public work as a police-court missionary and a lay evangelist, I feel that the great benefit I have derived from bile beans might lead to the same good being derived by others who are suffering, so I give the Bile Bean Co. full permission to use my testimonial for this end."

Be guided by Mr. Shepherd's experience; see that you get the genuine remedy. All blemists stock Bile Beans, at Re. 1/-per cox, and Rs. 2/4 for family size containing three times the quantity.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

" Bombay Gazette," 22nd July, 1907.

BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELIOTT-LOCKHART—July 13, at Nathia Gali, the wife of Major F. C. Eliott-Lockhart, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, of a daughter.

PLANSERY—July 10, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain M. J. Plansery, M. W. S., Lucknow, of a daughter.

SLADEN—July 16, at Naini Tal, the wife of F. F. Sladen, I. C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOORE—BURKE—Arthur James Moore, F. W. D., son of the late William Moore, to Miss Margaret Elenor Burke, daughter of James Burke, late of Bangalore.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOW'S ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED.
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed, than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 9-4m., 8-42s. Low water, 2-16m., 3-1s.
Rugby Football, Cooperage.
Music at Green's from 7 to 9 p. m.

Phases of the Moon—from our issue of Friday.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, July 23.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m., Rovers *vs.* Government Telegraphs. Music at Green's, 7 to 9 p. m. Sun rises. 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 10-4m. 9-44s. Low water, 3-4m. 4-0s.

Wednesday, July 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-15 p. m. Royal Scots' "B" Team *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana, Music at Green's, 7 to 9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water 10-57m., 10-41s. Low water, 3-55m., 4-53s.

Thursday, July 25.—Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p. m., Rovers *vs.* Customs. Municipal Corporation, 3 30 p.m. Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 5-30 p.m. Music at Green's, 7 to 9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 11-44m., 11-35s. Low water, 4-44m., 5-43s.

Friday, July 26.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Royal Artillery *vs.* Y. M. C. A. Mahaluxmi Spinning and Weaving Company, meeting of debenture-holders, 2 Tamarind Lane, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m High water, 0-27s. Low water, 5-33m., 6-31s.

Saturday, July 27.—Departure of H.E. Lord Lamington per mail steamer. Cricket matches: Bombay Gymkhana A and B Teams *vs.* Wilson College and St. Xavier's College, respectively. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m., Royal Scots' A Team *vs.* Royal Scots' B Team. Music at Green's, 7 to 8 and 8-30 to 10-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 0 27m, 1-8s. Low water, 6-20m, 7-18s.

Sunday, July 28.—9th Sunday after Trinity. Music at Green's, 7 to 8 and 9 to 11 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Uganda and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. *Nerbudda*, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-morrow.

THEFT AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.—Lieutenant-Colonel Collie, I. M. S., has reported to the Police the theft of a small cash-box containing currency notes to the value of Rs. 750, from the writing table on the verandah of his bungalow in Nepean Sea Road. Dr. Collie does not know the number of the notes. He had received them on the 17th instant and given them to Mrs. Collie the same day without noting the numbers. The theft is believed to have been committed some time between 11 p. m. on the 18th and 6 a. m. on the 19th instant.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden, under the direction of Mr. I. Balsinger to-day, from 7 to 9 p.m.:—

March	A Sciantosa ..... Kaiser
Overture	Emeralda ..... A Hermann
Waltz	Enguene Schector ..... Rosas
Selection	San Toy ..... S. Jones
Intermezzo	Zalleli ..... Loraine
American Sketch	The Darkie Bontmen ..... Asher
Waltz	Weaver Maidu ..... Zelvrer
Two Step	Creole Belles ..... Lampe

THE NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—A special general meeting of the subscribers of the Native General Library was held in the Framji Cawasji Hall on Saturday evening, Mr. Chotalal Khursondas presiding. On the motion of the chairman a resolution was passed regretting the death of Mansukhrai Suryarai Tripathi, one of the Trustees of the Library. The subscribers also sympathised with the family of the deceased in their bereavement and the chairman was requested to forward a copy of the resolution to the deceased's son. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was unanimously elected a trustee in place of the deceased.

ELECTRIC TRAM CAR COLLISION.—Last night at 9-15 an electric tram-car (No. 49) collided with a back victoria, at Bhendar. The car was proceeding to Colaba *via* Hornby road, but the policeman forgot to turn the points and the car ran on to the Circle line. Seeing this the driver stopped the car and backed the car to bring it on to the proper line. Just then the victoria driver was attempting to cross the lines and go towards the Railway Station. The car as it backed dashed against the victoria smashing some part of it and breaking the two rear wheels. A European gentleman and a lady were being driven in the Victoria escaped unhurt and so did the Victoria driver.

MAHIM FAIR.—The annual *Urs* held in honour of Peir Makdum Saheb, a Mahomedan saint of great repute, was celebrated at Mahim on the 19th and 20th instants, with great pomp and rejoicings. The fair is held at the venerable saint's tomb at the Mahim Durga which is visited annually by a large concourse of people from Bombay and adjoining parts. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, there were over 10,000 people present. The commemoration ceremony commenced on Friday night, and on the next day, the large number of people assembled were treated to a sumptuous repast by Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, whose generosity was very much appreciated by the Mahomedans. At the conclusion of the repast the crowd vociferously cheered the Sirdar and thanked him for the expenses he had incurred in connection with this religious commemoration and for his princely liberality towards the assembled devotees.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas appeared to answer a summons in which the Bombay Municipality charged him with infringing section 297 (3) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, by executing certain works within the regular line of the street at his premises at the junction of Shaikh Memon street and Punjari street, without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Inderjit Kalabhai, Barrister-at-law, defended. It was urged on behalf of the defence that no offence had been committed, in as much as accused was served with a notice under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, on the 7th March last, in conformity with which the accused gave due notices to the Municipality, on the 18th and the 25th idem, and commenced the work which was completed about the beginning of April. Notice of set-back was given to the accused so late as the 3rd May. In carrying out the work, the accused had acted *bona fide* and was therefore protected by section 4 of the Epidemic Diseases Act. His Worship held that section 4 of the Epidemic Diseases Act protected the action of the accused, which, the Court considered was *bona fide*. The summons was accordingly discharged.

DEPARTURE OF MR. JUSTICE BATTY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Judge of the Bombay High Court, and Mrs. Batty, proceeded home by the mail steamer *Arabia* on Saturday last. Mr. Batty has obtained six months' furlough on medical certificate, preparatory to retirement on pension at the end of that period. He is in his fifty-eighth year, having been born in January 1849; and his friends are glad that there are before him many years of public usefulness in his retirement. He is held in high esteem by the members of the legal profession, several of whom, besides many personal friends, met him at the Ballard Pier to wish him and Mrs. Batty a pleasant voyage and happiness in their native land. Mr. and Mrs. Batty arrived at the bunder at noon, and received the hearty good wishes of those present, not, however, unmingled with expressions of deep regret at their departure from Bombay. Many were the bouquets and garlands of flowers presented to them, and after leave-taking, they left the pier in a steam launch for the mail steamer amidst hearty peals of cheers.

THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT REPORT.

The following Resolution has been issued on the Annual Reports on the Statistics of the Registration Department in the Bombay Presidency and Sinda for the year 1906:—

This Report contains the record of an uneventful year and calls for but few remarks.

The inadequacy of the amount of inspection performed by the Divisional Inspectors in three out of the four Divisions is to be regretted. Government concur with Mr. Curtis that it is essential for every Sub-Registry Office to be inspected at least once a year; the inspection may be carried out either by the District Registrar or by the Divisional Inspector, but by one or the other it should be arranged for. If the District Registrar cannot undertake the inspection himself, he should direct the Sub-Divisional Officer to conduct it and report to him. The attention of the Commissioner in Sind is invited to the remarks concerning the Thar and Parkar District in paragraph 11 of the Report, and Mr. Younghusband is requested to take such action as he may think proper.

Mr. Curtis' proposals with regard to the Village Registrars are awaiting the report from the Commissioner, C. D., and will form the subject of separate orders.

KARACHI LIGHTING.

The question of lighting Karachi by electricity is raised anew by a correspondent of the *Sind Gazette*. We dealt with this important subject some time ago says that paper and showed by quotations from the minute thereon by the Chief Officer of the Municipality that electric lighting, however desirable, was at present beyond the means of the Karachi Municipality. If the town could afford electric light and if there were any certainty that it would be employed by the public for domestic lighting we should gladly support its introduction, but the Corporation cannot afford at present to put down an installation and it would not pay any Company to light Karachi unless the tramcars were run by electricity, of which there seems to be no chance as yet. We have but little faith in any appreciable quantity of current being required for native shops and houses and we fear the demand on this account would not be worth having. It must always be remembered that per unit intensity of illumination the Kitson lamp is much cheaper than electricity. Even in large installations the electric light is not a cheap light. It costs the Sind Club Rs. 1,150 per month in place of the Rs. 350 formerly expended on oil lighting. The Gymkhana spends now not less than Rs. 225 a month instead of Rs. 70 or thereabouts. To light the public street lamps of Karachi by electricity would cost Rs. 1,75,000 per annum with the current at six annas per unit. It is for this reason that until the Municipality is much richer than it now is that we recommend the use of the Kitson lamp. A point worthy of notice is that if at any future time electricity were introduced only a small part of the amount expended on lighting by Kitson lamps would be wasted. A Kitson lamps with post, windguard, crate, oil cylinder, lamp and globe costs, erected, about Rs. 315. Karachi has already spent some Rs. 20,000 on Kit-on lights and an additional expenditure of Rs. 50 000 will provide lamps for all important roads, while Rs. 45,000 a year will cover the lighting charges which now come to, say, Rs. 22,000 per annum.

The posts, wind-guards and crates can be used with electric lights, so that if electricity were ever substituted only the oil cylinder, lamp and globe would be used *re.* The value of these is about Rs. 130, so of the Rs. 70,000 cost of Kitson lamps only Rs. 70,000 × 130/315 Rs. 30,000 would be wasted when electric lighting was introduced. Thirty thousand rupees is not a large sum when for this amount the lighting of the town can be materially improved, until the Corporation can afford to put down its own installation or till the trams can be run with electricity in combination with the lighting scheme.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague.—Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chunam, Comorkhadi and Dongri	0	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Parewadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6

PURE WOOL
"LALIMLI"
CLOTHING FABRICS.

Let us send you patterns. We know you will approve our goods for there is nothing better to be had in India or elsewhere, Pure Wool IS Pure Wool, and no imitation of it is quite so good as the unsophisticated Pure Wool Fabrics. We make everything which can be made of Pure Wool, including Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broad-cloths, Worsted Coatings, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Horse Clothing, etc., etc. When writing please say which patterns you would like to see.

ADDRESS : DEPT. G.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE

CLEARANCE SALE
PREVIOUS TO
STOCK TAKING.
PIANOS, ORGANS,
BANJOS, GUITARS,
MANDOLINS.
A REDUCTION OF
15 to 25 per cent.
Off all Goods.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
HORNBY ROAD.

NEW PREMISES
OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
1-3 Medows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS.

FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

IN BUILDING MATERIALS
QUALITY IS EVERYTHING!

WE GUARANTEE THE FOLLOWING TO BE THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY :—

MARBLE, Carrara, in Blocks or Slabs or carved and polished. White, black or coloured supplied. SEND FOR MARBLE CATALOGUE.

TILES, Immense Stocks. MINTON for Flooring and Dados. Italian and French for flooring. BASEL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery given.

MOSAIC GRANITE, GLASS-OPAL TILES, CEMENT, &c.

WARDEN & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held at Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY
OUR
SPLENDID STOCK.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. **2 00,00,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. **1,25,00,000**

HEAD OFFICE :
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, SURAT, AHMEDABAD, & KARACHI.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c. .

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHUNILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

BLUTHNER
Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

TIME IS PASSING !
A. FREDOON & CO.'S SALE
is getting Crowded EVERY DAY.

New patterns for LADIES Dress Goods are on view. Come and see them.

Surely they are very attractive and cheap.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
AGENTS :
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS,
47, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1907.

LORD LAMINGTON'S FAREWELL.

We do not imagine that Lord Lamington's severest critic would accuse him of phenomenal energy or even of a burning desire to pose as an ardent political reformer. There have been men in Bombay who have not hesitated to declare that His Excellency was tired before he began his administration of Bombay and undertook the responsibility too soon after his experience in Australia, where Governors are mere figure-heads and the whole of each State's work is performed by its own Cabinet. But judging from his valedictory speech at Saturday's meeting of the Legislative Council, Lord Lamington, besides his ever present sorrow, has had to contend with restrictions against which his soul has revolted. He has longed to break the bonds of centralisation and to strike out a new and original line. More than that, he would have done so had not finances been limited by an unsympathetic Finance Minister under the Government of India. His hands and the hands of the local Government have been tied by officialdom in Simla, which knows little of us and our necessities. A writer in one of the Home periodicals, this week, tells the people of England that "it is not that the provincial Governments have not sufficient powers, financial and otherwise. They have nearly all they need. It is that the Supreme Government in the first instance, and following their example the provincial Governments, have sought to gather all the strings into their own hands. There is no doubt that Lord Curzon, with his vigorous personality, increased this evil." Lord Lamington says no, the provincial Governments have not the freedom they ought to have, but he agrees as to the necessity for decentralisation. Probably His Excellency undertook too much. It cannot be denied that for the greater part of his four years of office he had the weakest, most timid Government which ever handicapped an administrator. His Excellency undertook one portfolio after another—and dropped them, finally exchanging that of Education for Police, and those who hoped for more than they received laid the blame on the head of the Government rather than on the legs and wings. By following the principle of "general post" Lord Lamington acquired a knowledge of the intricacies of all departments. But the time has been too short to turn the acquired information to best advantage.

Better to have striven and failed than never to have striven at all. But has Lord Lamington failed? He has not thrown up his hands crying "My burden is greater than I can bear!" He does not leave behind him any great monument of successful administration. He might have seen the inauguration of the Museum had he remained out the full period of his term, and his name would have been associated with the Presidency throughout all time. But plague and bad times generally have stood in the way of the accomplishment of this scheme, for Lord Lamington, unlike some of his predecessors, has not got at the pockets of the wealthy and made them disgorge towards the realisation of the various schemes which have been propounded for the good or the delectation of the general public. Yet to theory "Let us have rulers who know us" Lord Lamington responded with spirit. Since Lord Reay's time no Governor has come into more marked personal contact with the numerous classes of the people. He has visited every part of the Presidency and every institution. He is the only one who for thirty years endeavoured to make himself acquainted with the *personnel* of the Chamber of Commerce and with its working. No one has shown more practical sympathy with the trading classes. He placed at their disposal land whereon to build an institution which will afford them the means they so long and so strenuously required for relaxation and social intercourse. He recognised their rights in the matter of representation on the Municipality, on the Bench of Justices and appointed one of their number to his personal staff. His peregrinations in the distant parts of the Presidency brought him into contact with the ryot, but they also brought against him the charge of absenteeism. We cannot say that his official tours explained away this charge to the full. His Excellency probably spent less time than any Governor of recent times in the Capital City and consequently he is less intimately known to Bombay and its people than to Poona and the Deccani or the migratory and frivolous population of Mahableshwar. Sir Frederick Lely, whose name is now mentioned among the probable successors of Lord Lamington, in the book he published a year ago, and dedicated, without permission to His Excellency, classed as first of the causes of the aloofness of Government the fact that it does not live with the people. The same, he admitted, might be said of the Government of India, but the conditions are different. "Their special function is to assimilate information and to formulate imperial principles. It is for the local Governments to supply that information and to apply those principles with local knowledge and to note the effect and how they should be enforced and how modified." We agree that this duty cannot be satisfactorily discharged by a Government which is out of the Capital for all but a few brief weeks in the cold weather, and would even go further than Sir F. Lely and demand that for at least eight months of the year the Governor and his chief advisers and Secretaries should be compulsorily resident in the city of Bombay. Lord Lamington has had these views laid before him both by officials of experience and by the Press, but he has sought to justify the present system and declined to introduce any change. True, he has manifested an interest in our affairs which has been fully appreciated, but his acquaintance with some of them must be as superficial as that of the Director of Public Instruction, who, when at the Budget meeting of the Council, he condemned the Elphinstone College, had never once set foot within the walls of that building. His Excellency, however, has shown himself personally interested in our municipal affairs, but not in the direction which was popularly supposed, in connection with the recent Justices' Election. Probably he might have asserted his views to better purpose had he had advisers whose opinions coincided with his; but such was not the case and it is no secret that Mr. Muir Mackenzie, who at the close of this week will become acting Governor—and whose acquaintance with the city is not of the most recent, or of the most intimate—was strongly in favour of the "reformers." However, Mr. Muir Mackenzie showed himself possessed of great tact and judgment at the Budget meeting, and there is no reason to fear that he will go beyond the bounds of expediency during the brief period he will hold the reins of office as Governor. Moreover, he has now an exceptionally strong and capable colleague in the person of Sir Steyning Edgerley of whom the Presidency confidently expects great things.

In his valedictory speech Lord Lamington made touching reference to his departure and hon. members expressed their regret. "We never do anything consciously for the last time, of things that we have been in the habit of doing" said Dr. Johnson, "without soreness of heart." And both the President and members were undoubtedly in earnest in all they said. With a departing Governor, as with the dead, it is customary to say nothing but what is good. It is fair neither to the one nor the other. Be to his faults a little blind and to his virtues somewhat kind, is a much more healthy principle to follow. "I have always observed," said a French satirist, "that a man's faults are brought forward whenever he is waited for," and as punctuality was never a prominent trait in Lord Lamington's character we may depend upon it his faults have frequently been brought under discussion. But he has virtues. His administration has not been without its good points and not without its successes. Lord Curzon claimed to have crowned the mile-stones with roses. Lord Lamington is more modest, but we do not suppose he would plead guilty to garlanding them with thorns. We do not say he has. He regrets that he has been unable to do more than is placed to his credit, But the record of work related on Saturday was no mean one. His Excellency is not an orator. His speeches have neither style nor finish and their delivery is not striking or effective. They might easily have been improved had His Excellency taken the trouble to ponder over them and to write them beforehand. Lord Curzon, who undoubtedly is an orator, throughout his stay in India, invariably wrote and elaborated his speeches, days, sometimes weeks, before their delivery, and printed proofs were supplied to the press often before the Viceroy had spoken. This was notably the case in Lord Curzon's farewell oration at the Byculla Club. "What shall I say to you this evening?" asked His Excellency with all the semblance of perplexity. The reply was already in type and commented upon and the local newspapers were printing it and leading articles criticising it before his peroration had been reached. Had Lord Lamington followed this practice, his sayings might have been worth collection and preservation. But he trusted to the time and place and occasion to supply him with ideas and the result was not always happy. Saturday's speech was probably his best. He took the Council over the events of the past four years and indicated the directions in which the local administration had been hampered by the Supreme Government. His Excellency was entitled to remind the Council of the consistently liberal and elastic policy he had followed in regard to assessment and the collection of Land Revenue, of the progress which irrigation has made within the same period, of the successful dealing with successive visitations of scarcity and plague. Towards the solution of each and all of the problems which presented themselves to the provincial Government Lord Lamington has borne his part, and in the deliberations of the Legislative Council he has been an absolutely impartial president, never on a single occasion having laid himself open to a suspicion of partisanship, but succeeding in smoothing over little difficulties and restoring harmony when differences between members and factions have arisen. There are, if no great monument of His Excellency's administration, many smaller ones by which he will be remembered. He has lent a helping hand in almost every good work he has been invited to. He has given us the new Women's Ward at the European General Hospital. He has instituted a highly useful bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates. He has caused the Railways to make a commencement towards carrying out their responsibilities in the construction of over-bridges. He has helped forward to the fullest extent in his power the development of the port and the improvement of the city. He has left us some sound advice on the subject of higher education, and his last act has been to facilitate the carrying out of village sanitary schemes, on the subject of which an important Government Resolution was issued only last Friday. Genial, hospitable, warm-hearted,—even mirthful in circumstances which would have made many another man morose and unapproachable, Lord Lamington will leave behind him many who will lament his departure as a distinct personal loss; while there are others, who know him less intimately, who will dismiss him with the remark "We may have a better Governor and we may have a worse." Which is of course quite true.

A Hindu Girls' Festival: the Gowree.

The present is the Hindu month Ashad, the first of the four months of the monsoon or "chomasoo" as it is called, and to-day is the twelfth day of the light half of this month. On this day the Hindus, especially those of Gujarat, celebrate a festival called the worship of Gowree. This is essentially a women's or rather a girls' festival; and as it throws some light on the female customs of Hindus which are all but unknown to us as outsiders, and as its origin lies in an interesting legend, we may cast a glance at it here. Kinlock Forbes, who may be remembered still by some of us as a learned Judge of the Bombay High Court in the sixties and Vice-Chancellor of the University at the time of his premature death in 1866, and who has left behind a fine literary memorial of his sympathetic enquiries into the customs and legends of the people of Gujarat with whom he came most in contact during his official career, in his volumes called "Ras Mala" or "Garland of Legendary Chronicles," has described this festival of Gowree with his usual insight and graphic power. Gowree is another name for Parvati, the consort of Shiva, one of the well known Hindu trinity, and denotes the 'pale-coloured' goddess. Shiva is correspondingly called 'sweta' or the 'white one,' as his complexion is always white among his worshippers. In preparation for this twelfth day, says Forbes, little girls between the ages of five and ten years form an earthen image of Gowree, and dress it up in clothes. On either side, they set a vessel full of earth in which they have sown wheat and jowaree or millet. On the morning of the twelfth as soon as they get up, they go to the river-side to bathe. Returning from thence they proceed to some place where all the female children of the village or quarter of the town are assembling, and thence they all proceed together, singing songs in praise of either their deity, Krishna—who, of course, is a great favourite with girls and young women on account of his Gopis,—or their temporal master, the lord of the village, to the house of some Brahman, to whose care the image of Gowree has been entrusted. They now worship the goddess with the sixteen prescribed ceremonials, making her presents which fall as perquisites to the Brahman priest. The mothers and elder sisters of the girls, at this time prompt them to ask a boon of the goddess Gowree, and children one after the other say, "Gor! Ma! grant me a good bridegroom." From the Brahman's house they return home worshipping on their way a sacred basil-tree, a cow, a well and lastly the threshold of their father's house. The votaries of Gowree are bound by a vow to eat once only during the day, but this rule they comply with in form alone whilst evading it in substance. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the little girls are again assembled decked out, each of them, in as brilliant a manner as the means of their parents permit, and they set forth to worship all the gods one after the other. The day is generally concluded by these juvenile holiday-makers at the village tank beside which they romp until bedtime. One of their great amusements is to strut about in procession, beating their breasts, as female mourners do at funerals, and crying out, "Alas! Deda, alas! alas!" Or perhaps, for the obnoxious Deda, they substitute a chief with whom their own chief is at enmity, or some other unpopular person. Those of the little girls as are betrothed receive at the time of this festival, presents of clothes and other articles from the house of their intended bridegrooms.

Such is this innocent festival with its mirth and merry-making for the girls, who enjoy them immensely. Now about the legend connected with the origin of this festival. Though the festival is called after Gowree, the legend has more to do with her daughter called Oka. Banasoor and his queen, so runs the story, were happy in every respect but one; they were childless. This caused, especially to the queen, much distress, as no one, not even a sweeper as she found one day, would look at the face of a childless woman in the morning, as it was an ill-omen to do so. She entreated her husband to get the boon of a child from Shiva, his patron god. Banasoor prayed to Shiva with so much importunity and practised such austerities that that god was forced to consult his consort Parvati or Gowree about granting the boon to this importunate worshipper. Shiva proposed to give Banasoor one of his own children, who were only two in number, Ganesh a son and Oka a daughter. Gowree at first fiercely opposed this request to part with her own child, but was at last prevailed upon to give up Oka to Banasoor to be brought up as his own daughter. Banasoor, instead of being grateful to Shiva for this, became very proud, and later challenged the great god to a combat with him. Shiva being disgusted predicted that Banasoor would be crushed by the grandfather of Oka's future husband. Banasoor, in order to prevent the fulfilment of this prophecy, shut up Oka in a castle without any means of egress, that she may not marry. Oka addressed her piteous prayers from this lonely castle to her mother Gowree, and the latter at last granted her request, but said she would have three husbands, Oka frightened at this, as she would have to become twice a widow, prayed again, and Gowree answered that she would marry thrice, but once in a dream, a second time in private, and a third time publicly, and that all these times her husband would be one and the same person. Thus Oka was pleased and things came about as they were predicted. She married a son of Pradymuna who was himself a son of Krishna, and the grandfather of this husband of Oka, *viz.* Krishna, an avatar of the great god Vishnu, deprived Banasoor of his strength and crushed him. And thus was Shiva's prediction fulfilled. This Pradymuna is Kama-deva, the god of love of the Hindus. This story of Oka and her mother Gowree is extremely popular in Gujarat, and is recited on all occasions, but specially in the present one of the festival of Gowree. The little girls, like Oka, pray to Gowree that they may have good bridegrooms and that none shall oppress them—a very necessary prayer in the case of little Hindu girls.

Korea.

The abdication of the Emperor of Korea will satisfactorily solve the problem which has puzzled the Powers for some weeks past. As his Majesty says in his rescript, during the forty-four years of his reign national calamities have followed in rapid succession. He omits to say that most of these have been his own fault. Such is the case, and Japan will, we believe, deal more generously with him and the subjects he is forsaking with such generosity that there will be no occasion for them to die as martyrs. An arch-intriguer has been displaced and although he may have many adherents who will continue to misconduct themselves for some little time we do not anticipate that Japan will experience any great difficulty in dealing with disturbances and pacifying the country. Public opinion in England appears wholly against the Emperor, whose intrigues have been so recently exposed and it is only reasonable to expect that the Powers will endorse that view. Japan undertakes serious responsibilities in assuming the suzerainty which is now likely to be more complete than heretofore. Whether as the German journal declares, Korea is now forfeited to the Japanese as a permanency remains to be seen.

The Customs.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, who was taken from the Customs to become Private Secretary to Lord Lamington, has returned from short leave just in time to find Lord Lamington, on the point of departure, and his occupation gone. We do not suppose that Mr. Cadell, apart from his personal regard and great admiration for Lord Lamington, has any desire to act as Private Secretary. We doubt if he wishes to serve a Governor of whom perhaps he has never even heard. And it strikes us that the opportunity presents itself for the Chamber of Commerce and trading community generally to make another representation to Government on the subject of of the Collectorship of Customs. It is still felt that Government broke faith with regard to the Customs Department, and the occasion has arisen for setting matters right without any loss of dignity to Government. If a representation be made, and made at once, we have little doubt that Government will make amends to the commercial community, to Mr. Cadell and to his successor in office. The Indian Civil Service in Bombay can furnish a dozen Private Secretaries.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will be the guest of the Members of the Byculla Club at a farewell dinner next Friday evening.

MR. J. D. SCOTT is expected at Calcutta on the 28th instant with a large string of horses.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 18.

BENCH AND BAR.

Mr. R. Knight, I. C. S., Additional Judicial Commissioner has recently had to take member of the local bar to task. In the case of Sitabai *versus* Ghandumal His Honour remarked :—"I do not wish to decry or criticise the pleader who has so strenuously defended him, but I should have thought better of the Karachi bar if Ghandumal had found it impossible to find a lawyer willing to undertake so disreputable a cause." In the case of Jamshedji *versus* Noorbhoy His Honour's judgment included the following passages :—"I again warned the plaintiff that to persist in this ill-advised course would affect my view of the apportionment of costs, but my hints were disregarded. Finally I closed the hearing, as there was nothing left for us to decide. When I had signed my first note of to-day's date, however, Mr. Wadhumal again rose as another case was being called on, and said that he wished me to proceed with the case. I at once asked him if he had any further evidence on the point of ownership and he admitted that he had not. I then inquired what he suggested I should go on with, and he was unable to give me an answer. I then felt it incumbent on me to reprimand him for pandering to his client's animus and wasting my time with useless tergiversation, and I told him to apologize for his conduct. This he at once did. I am satisfied that the fault lay with his client rather than with himself, but he should have realized that he owed a duty to the Court as well as to the plaintiff, and he should have declined to allow himself to be made the instrument of foolish spite. For the reasons detailed above, I direct that plaintiff do bear all costs."

The saddling of the obstructive party with all costs is a form of rough and ready equity that should do much to expedite business in our Courts. Unfortunately, because Pleader's fees are not allowed for in the Small Causes Court where the congestion is worst, this wholesome remedy is not available there.

For the sake of the Bar in Karachi it is deplorable that at present there is no European Barrister practising in the city. There are precedents not to be disputed, however, showing that a reliable European practitioner can make a large income here, and it is curious that no European Barrister has yet deserted the over-thronged precincts of the Courts of Bombay to come and rule the roast in Karachi, and to pocket fees such as not more than a dozen men in Bombay can hope ever to obtain.

PAGAL GYMKHANA.

Some excellent fun and sport was forthcoming on the Commissioner's Maidan, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Kennedy, R. F. A., last Friday. The entries were quite numerous, the contests well chosen, the rivalries close and interesting, while the mishaps provided cause for much merriment.

Prizes and winners were :—

Tent-Pegging.
Silver Card Case... ... ... Captain Reddie

Trotting Race.
Silver Bowl ... ... Mrs. E. Miller

Affinity Stakes.
Pair of Silver Boxes ... ... } Miss Jackson
Pair of Gold Links ... ... } Mr. Greenway

Polo Scurry.
Bridle ... ... Mr. Cooper

Polo Ball Race.
Silver Buckle ... ... } Mrs. Northen
Silver Paper-weight and Clock... } Mr. Beard

Lloyd Lindsay Race.
Pair of Gold Safety Pins ... } Miss Cumming
Silver Peg Measure ... ... } Mr. Steuart

Egg and Spoon Race.
Brooch ... ... } Mrs. Graham
Cutting Whip ... ... } Mr. Greenway

After three hearty cheers for Mrs. Younghusband and another for Mr. Kennedy, the Honorary Secretary, the assembly broke up.

PORT TRUST MATTERS.

Damage to Port Trust property during the last cyclone.—Read letter No. M-357, dated 7th June 1907, from the Port Officer, Karachi, forwarding a memo. of damages caused by the last cyclone.

Read letter No. 1251, dated 17th June 1907, from the Port Engineer, Karachi, reporting on the damage done to Port Trust property in the harbour and ashore during the cyclone and submitting a detailed list of the damage done and the approximate cost of restoring it, which will have to be provided for.

Resolution.—The cost of restoring the damage to be entered in the Supplementary Budget. The Port Engineer is authorised to put the works in hand as necessary.

Proposal for the inspection of mooring chains and gear in the Harbour.—Read letters Nos. 764 and 845, dated 10th and 17th June 1907, from the Port Officer, Karachi, submitting, with reference to Board's Resolution No. 140, dated 7th idem draft proposals for the inspection of mooring chains and gear in the Karachi Harbour; stating that the mushroom anchors and certain screw moorings which when once properly laid are seldom again lifted nor is it necessary to do soas the wearing parts of a mooring are (1) near the buoy and (2) that portion of the chain which is affected by the rise and fall of the tide; adding that all that is necessary in the periodical examination is for the Diver to remove a portion of the bed of harbour, say 2 feet, and inspect and measure the links exposed, further test being applied by direct power and that all other moorings, *viz.* those laid with anchors can be lifted if sufficient steam powers is available and in extreme cases even mushrooms, anchors and screws could be dredged out.

Resolution.—The proposals of the Port Officer are approved.

The Port Engineer should report the cost of a mooring boat in consultation with the Port Officer.

Purchase of mooring buoys, chains and shackles for the Port Officer's Department.—Read letter No. 893, dated 21st June 1907, from the Port Officer, Karachi, requesting sanction to purchase of mooring buoys, chains and shackles for his Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000, which sum has not been provided in the current year's Budget.

Resolution.—Sanctioned for inclusion in the Supplementary Budget.

Scarcity of water supply at Keamari.—Read letters Nos. 23,114 and 23,178, dated 1st and 10th June 1907, respectively, from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ld., Agents, Ellerman Lines, Ld., Karachi, complaining of the inadequate facilities existing for the supply of fresh water to the shipping at Keamari and enquiring what steps are being taken in the matter.

Resolution.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. to be informed that the scarcity of water at certain times when the harbour is full of shipping has been recognised by the Port Trust; that they have made arrangements with the Municipality for largely increasing the supply and trust when the new and larger main is working, the present occasional difficulty will cease. They do not desire to raise the price of water to shipping if it can be avoided, but as Karachi water appears to be popular they may be obliged to do so in order to prevent disappointment in specific cases.

New Bulk Oil Pier in place of the one washed away during the last cyclone.—Read letter No. 1291, dated 20th June 1907 from the Port Engineer, Karachi, submitting a preliminary plan showing the proposal for the reconstruction of the Bulk Oil Pier; stating that since the Pier is to be reconstructed it may be advisable to make it of a substantial nature to suit the dolphin head so that it will not only carry the pipes for the Bulk Oil Installations, but will also be available for discharging kerosine oil cases which can be run direct into the Case Oil godowns by laying a double rail track and requesting an expression of the Board's views on the proposal made by him which if adopted would cost Rs. 75,000, or Rs. 25,000 in the event of the Board deciding to reconstruct the pier similar to the one recently destroyed.

Resolution.—The Board are of opinion that the Pier should be built as suggested by the Port Engineer so as to be available for linking up with the Keamari Yard, if necessary. The length of the pier head to be extended from 255 to 300 feet.

THE *Statesman's* Defence Fund for the *Indian Daily News* now amounts to over Rs. 3,000.

LADY WIMBORNE, believing that eggs and poultry now imported in large quantities from Denmark, could be produced in England, is sending out to Denmark a deputation of selected men to inquire into the Danish methods of rearing poultry and marketing eggs. They will go under the guidance of her son, the Hon. Ivor Guest, M. P.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arabia," were the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and Mrs. Batty, General G. A. Bowles, the Hon. Mr. W. A. Inglis and Princess Duleep Singh. Among those who were present at the bunder to see Mr. Batty off, were several of his friends, many barristers, including Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, and a number of pleaders. There were also present Mr. P. E. Percival, Registrar of the High Court, Nawabzada Nasrulakhan, and H. H. the Nawab of Sachin. The Students' Brotherhood also sent up a deputation.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

Drought and Theatricals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Anxiety is growing with the holding off of the monsoon. The rains are already nearly a month behind in Upper India, and the coming fortnight will be critical. The area of artificial irrigation is now so large in the Punjab that it has become the custom to look upon this province as largely immune from the risks of famine. But this year the situation is exceptional. The promise of a bumper cold weather crop was destroyed by rust, resultant upon an exceptionally wet April. The plague which has been worse in the Punjab this year than ever before has added gravely to the troubles of the cultivator. Wide areas, which were capable of rearing valuable crops, have been untilled. Even such spring harvest as ripened was not always reaped. The people are in no case to meet any further calamity. Yet a calamity threatens imminently

Already the first millet sowings have been lost in the South-East districts, second sowings are in straits for want of rain; and third sowings will not have time to ripen before the winter sets in. In the north matters are not so serious, as the season is later and the rains crops less essential to the peasants, but here also anxiety is growing with every day the rain holds off. In the United Provinces the cold spring rains, which damaged the wheat harvest, helped forward the cotton to such an extent that the plants are still holding their own, though badly pushed for want of moisture. The sugar-cane crop is also threatened, but much of it may yet be saved if only the rains will now come. Rajputana and Central India are also complaining loudly, but may be able to hold out a little longer without fear of famine.

The most ominous feature of the situation is the heavy rise in food-grain prices, which has occurred throughout the whole of Upper India. The Local Governments are making special enquiries into the question of prices, and ere this appears in your columns I may have been able to telegraph the results. Already there is unhappily no doubt about the scarcity rates which have been reported in the returns for the past two weeks from a number of districts in the Central Provinces. The fact that the rates are still rising is also certain, though yesterday's heavy rain upon the Bombay coast will no doubt exercise a restraining influence, and may even produce an appreciable fall.

The cause of famine in Upper India is so much more often failure of the rains in August than in July that we are all inclined to postpone pessimism now. That the situation is critical cannot be denied.

The question of official measures for the relief of distress, should such be needed, lies entirely with the local governments. Elaborate plans have been drawn up for every province, and the authorities upon the spot can put them into operation upon their own responsibility, the moment they consider them necessary. At present there is still room to hope that the occasion for them may not arise.

Of local affairs at present there is little to tell. The Simla Improvement Committee is busy inspecting the station, but its recommendation have not yet been formulated. The schemes before it include proposals for supplying electricity and water, also for the construction of additional roads which are badly needed to expand the somewhat narrow limits of what is now becoming a considerable town. The water and electricity schemes is to be a combined one. It has been reported upon by several experts during the past four years, and is undoubtedly feasible. It proposes to utilise the power available in the Nanti Khud stream beyond Mashobra for the generation of electricity for lighting and water-pumping purposes. The cost will absorb the greater portion of the unspent balance of the grant made some years ago by the Government of India for the improvement of the station.

The social events of the past week are confined to a gymkhana at Annandale, two or three private dances, and a Matinee given by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club. The last named entertainment included the usual variety programme, Charles Selby's *Bonnie Fish Wife* being played by Captain Barry Daw, Mr. F. B. Lane, Mr. Shelly and Mrs. Spring Walker; while Messrs. L. Pape, E. Chesney, A. S. H. Perry, V. B. Croyier, and L. T. O'Neil, Captain Claridge and Miss Solster lent their help with smaller items.

THE BANDRA MUNICIPAL SECRETARYSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent in one of your contemporaries has given his reasons to prove that for the post of the Secretary to the Bandra Municipality it is necessary to select an L. C. E. and it would be rather interesting to consider these reasons. It has been well said that there is an analogy between the life of a man and the life of a nation and it would, therefore, be as well to say that there is an analogy between the working of a Municipal District and the working of Districts, Divisions, Presidencies and Native States. For the same reasons which are urged to show the desirability of having an L. C. E. for the post of the Bandra Municipal Secretary it can be asserted that all officers in charge of the territorial Divisions mentioned above should be Engineers, Civil or Royal. If for want of engineering knowledge a person is unfit to be a Municipal Secretary, Municipalities and their Sub-Committees would be more unfit for their duties, in case they have no L. C. E's amongst them, as they have to exercise higher powers and bear greater responsibilities than what devolve on the Secretary; and L. C. E's are very rare in such bodies. Following "this" line of thought it would not be absurd to say that because a Municipal Secretary has to do certain work in connection with Municipal dispensaries, he must be an L. M. and S., and that because he has to deal with several Municipal prosecutions he must be at least a passed pleader, if not an LL. B. In order to ensure that an applicant for a Municipal Secretaryship has a good knowledge of English it might as well be said that he must be at least a B. A. So, it would be made to appear that every Municipal Secretary should be a B. A., LL. B., L.M. and S., and L.C.E. Moreover, the writer to whom I refer is not satisfied with preferring for the said post, L.C.E's. to men of general education, so far as the technical knowledge of the former goes, but he also goes to the length of presuming, in such technically qualified persons, a knowledge of accounts. It is surprising to find that he has not yet deemed it desirable to approach Government with a request to exempt all L. C. E's. entering the Revenue Department, from the necessity of answering papers in accounts set at the Lower and Higher Standard Examinations of that Department.

For posts of an administrative nature it has always been the policy of all Governments to select gentlemen of general education apart from any material consideration of technical qualifications; and there appears to be no reason why the Government of a Municipal District should deviate from the general principle, especially if they have an Overseer amongst their stipendiary establishment. A Municipal Secretary, with an Overseer under him, is a general manager and administrator. The chief qualifications to make a candidate fit for the post would therefore be :—

(i) That he must have a good knowledge of Accounts as all municipal accounts are generally kept by karkoons and not by responsible and qualified accountants.

(ii) That he must have a good knowledge of English and of the language of the District.

(iii) That he must be a good office manager.

(iv) That he must be a gentleman of mature years—neither too young to command the respect of his subordinates nor too old for work.

(v) That he must be an active, energetic and honest worker.

(vi) That he must have previous experience of duties similar to those of a Municipal Secretary.

And we have only to look to the Poona City Municipality to have all this fully realised. Their Secretary (latterly Chief Officer) has been for nearly the last 20 years, a gentleman who is not an L. C. E. and it would be sheer injustice to say that for want on his part of that degree or of the technical knowledge it affords, that Municipality has suffered in any way. But cases in which L. C. E's. have lacked the necessary qualities stated above and, therefore, been proved unfit for the post of a Municipal Secretary, are not wanting.

It is not considered impossible for the Bandra Municipality to secure the services of a gentleman with the above qualifications and it is hoped that in making the appointment, they will only consider what is really necessary in the Secretary.

Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

THE OUTLOOK IN KOREA.

NEW EMPEROR ENTHRONED.

SERIOUS RIOTS.

Anti-Japanese Demonstration.

TROOPS MEETING.

PREMIER'S RESIDENCE BURNED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 19.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from Seoul under to-day's date, says that enraged crowds have assembled at various points and inflammatory anti-Japanese documents are being distributed.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says that, while much sympathy is felt for the Emperor of Korea, there is a feeling of intense relief that His Majesty, who is regarded as an arch-intriguer, will henceforth be disarmed.

It is expected that the relations between Japan and Korea in the future will be untroubled.

Much admiration is expressed at the way in which the Korean Cabinet has dealt with the crisis.

Some of the Japanese Ministers are in favour of the exile of the Korean Emperor to Japan for life.

LONDON, JULY 20.

A telegram from Seoul states that a detachment of Korean Troops mutinied and fired a volley into the Police Station.

The Troops were joined by the populace and attacked some Japanese.

Twenty-five Japanese were killed and wounded.

The Korean casualties are unknown.

Japanese are patrolling the place.

LONDON, JULY 20.

A telegram from Seoul states that an enraged mob of a thousand persons attacked and burned the residence of the Premier.

LONDON, JULY 21.

A telegram from Seoul states that a mob of 2,000, after listening to harangues in the Temple of Heaven, marched to the houses of the Cabinet Ministers, sacked and burned them, and made a determined attempt to massacre the Ministers.

The Japanese Guards at the Ministry of War fired and many were killed.

Japanese police with artillery dispersed the mob at the Premier's house and the Ministers escaped.

Japanese troops now garrison the Palace and a new regiment has arrived from Ping-yang.

The enthroning of the Crown Prince was performed yesterday morning.

The Marquis Ito and many Japanese and the Consule-General were received in audience by the new Emperor.

Commenting on the situation, the *Morning Post* says that the abdication of the Emperor will tend to benefit Korea. The prestige of the Japanese as the ruling race will largely depend on the spirit in which they discharge their responsibilities in Korea.

The *Tribune* confesses that it is to be hoped that happier results will come from Japanese influence.

The *Daily News* says that Korea pays sharply for resisting the manifest destiny of her powerful neighbour.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the Emperor of Korea has suffered as the [illegible] result of incredible folly and that [illegible] Japanisation of the country is only a matter of time.

The *Standard* says that the abdication of the Emperor is due to his own persistence in feeble intrigue, and that it is absurd for the Emperor of Korea to assume the airs of an independent sovereign.

The *Daily Mail* hopes that the Korean complaints and abuses will not pass unheeded by Marquis Ito and the Japanese Government.

The *Times* says that Japan has a long uphill task in Korea, but statesmen like Marquis Ito and Hayashi will not repeat the mistakes into which inexperience led the Japanese in 1894 and 1896.

An apparently inspired telegram from Berlin, published in the *Koelnische Zeitung*, considers that Korea is now completely forfeited to the Japanese.

The action of the Japanese, it says, is perfectly justifiable from the Japanese standpoint.

BISLEY.

National Chellenge Trophy.

TOP SCORE'S UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, JULY 20.

At Bisley, England won the National Challenge Trophy with a score of 1904. Scotland was second with 1893.

Mr. Waddel of Calcutta is in the three hundred for the second stage of the King's Prize.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Lieutenant Addison, of Australia, is the winner of the King's Prize with a score of 318.

Armourer Padgett, of the Volunteer Battalion of the East Yorks Regiment, made the best score of 319, but a protest on the ground that he had given an extra shot, owing to a bad cartridge, was sustained, and the Prize was awarded to Lieutenant Addison.

Mr. Waddel, of Calcutta, did not reach the third stage.

Gibson of the 2nd Lanarks won the St. George Challenge Vase with a score of 139.

THE NEW LOANS.

Underwriters Lose on the E. I. R. Debentures.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Japanese Loan is quoted at from half to one per cent. premium.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Underwriters have been obliged to take eighty-eight per cent. of the East Indian Railway Loan.

THE latest news from Afghanistan reports the Amir's arrival at Herat on the 10th instant, on his tour through his dominions.

THE Meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council takes place in Government House, Naini Tal, on the 27th of August.

COLNE VALLEY BYE-ELECTION.

SOCIALIST JUBILATION.

Attitude of the Parties.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 20.

Mr. Grayson, the successful candidate in the Colne Valley Bye-election, described his victory as the first that had been won in England for pure revolutionary socialism.

The papers comment on the significance of the result. The Conservative journals declare that it shows that the steady fall in the Government's popularity continues. Tariff Reform, they say, is the only weapon with which Socialism can be fought, and they urge Moderate Liberals to combine with Conservatives to fight the peril.

The Liberal papers say that Tariff Reform has sustained a crushing defeat. There is nothing inconsistent between Progressive Liberalism and the practical applications of Socialism.

The result of the bye-election shows that the people want more of the Government's election programme.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE TSAR.

Trial of Prisoners Pending.

LONDON, JULY 20

Twenty prisoners at St. Petersburg in connection with the recent conspiracy to murder the Tsar and M. Stolypin will be tried by Court-martial.

ANGLO-GERMAN AMENITIES.

Friendly Meeting of Cruiser Squadrons.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The British and German Cruiser squadrons are now assembled at Bergen and the usual compliments are being exchanged.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

New Two Years' Service Law.

THE GENERALISSIMO RESIGNS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

M. Hagron, the French Generalissimo, has resigned declining to take the responsibilities in time of war with the reduced army resulting from the Two Years' Service Law.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

German Bank Proposals Rejected.

INADMISSIBLE CLAUSES.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that a special Parliamentary Committee has rejected the German Bank proposals considering that several clauses are quite inadmissible.

THE PEKIN-PARIS RACE.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Prince Borghese has arrived at Ekaterinburg.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 20

Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by 35 runs.

The South Africans beat a West of Scotland eleven at Glasgow by an innings and 371 runs.

Leicestershire beat Derbyshire by nine wickets.

Essex beat Kent by nine wickets.

Surrey beat Lancashire by 112 runs.

Worcester beat Sussex by six wickets.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Reverend William Gunion Rutherford, former Head Master of Westminster School, is dead.

Rev. William Gunion Rutherford, LL. D, was the second son of Rev. Robert Rutherford and was born in Peebleshire in 1853. He was educated in Glasgow High School; St. Andrew's University; Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his M. A. degree. He was 1st class in classics in the first Public Examination, and 2nd class in Science in the second Public Examination; he was sometime Fellow and Praelector of University College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1883, and was classical master in St. Paul's School, 1875-1883; elected under Rule 2 to the Athenæum Club, 1883 and was Headmaster of Westminister School up to 1901. He is the author of many books, among them being "Scholia Aristophonica" in 3 Volumes. "A chapter in the history of Annotations," 1893, "A new translation of St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans, with a brief analysis, 1900."

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT AT POONA.

Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie Slightly Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, JULY 21.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, having recently purchased a 16-20 h. p. Humbar motor car, was learning to drive it under the tuition of Mr. Carnalbass on Friday evening, He made an attempt at hill climbing with his new purchase, but unfortunately came to grief in the Kutraj tunnel, seven miles away from Poona. The car was driven by him at top speed at about 7 p.m. and on entering the tunnel it struck against the wall of the well which abutts a few feet from the tunnel. The front wheels, axle, etc. were smashed and Mr. Muir Mackenzie luckily escaped serious injury. As it was he had to return to Poona in a gharry with minor injuries.

The car was tugged into Poona by bullock carts to-day.

MR. LEROY FERRIS, of Lexington, Kentucky, has received a letter from a resident in Washington, enclosing a money order for a sovereign. The writer states that about thirty years ago, while he was living on a farm adjoining that of Mr. Ferris, he killed several of Mr. Ferris's geese. No charges were ever filed against him, but for some years he has been haunted by geese, and he sent the money hoping to get relief from them.

TRIAL OF PINDI RIOTERS.

Address of Prosecution Counsel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

Mr. C. E. Bevan-Petman addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution on charges arising out of riots which took place in Lahore on April 16, the day on which judgment in the *Punjabee* case was delivered.

Speaking for the most part in Urdu as some of the prisoners were neither conversant with English nor represented by Counsel, Mr. Petman reviewed the whole evidence. He commented on the memorable memories of many of the witnesses. Memories, however, which proved lamentably shaky when compared with others which purported to be equally accurate and infallible. Summing up, Counsel maintained that "not one of the prisoners had made out a satisfactory *alibi*. The case was a bad one. It was not as if the assults and rioting on April 16 were a sudden outburst of feeling, or rather ill-feeling, resulting in excesses of which the perpetrators would not have been guilty if they had considered the situation seriously for a while. But the unruly element in Lahore had a warning after the disturbance which immediately followed the finding of the District Magistrate in the *Punjabee* case. Unfortunately no strong action was taken on that occasion, and consequently men of the type of the prisoners thought they could do as they liked.

"The 300 or 400 who composed the mob that assaulted Europeans and the Police on April 16 were not, of course, all violent agitators. A large number were probably school boys, but there were certain agitators—such as Ajit Singh and Keshen Singh, the latter of whom had absconded, among them. One of the prisoners was a mere boy however, and Counsel did not urge that he should be classed for punishment in the same category as the others. He had probably seen the row going on and cut in like a terrier without really doing much harm to anybody. To the accompaniment of school boys shouting, their elders laid themselves out to riot to their hearts' content.

"With reference to the charge of assaulting a public servant in the execution of his duty, it had never been contended that Mr. Phillips was in uniform on the day in question. But could the prisoners say that they did not know that he was a Police Officer? They said the *Punjabee* convicts come out of the Chief Court in his charge. Saw him order the *gharry* and put them into it. Saw him order the mob to make way for it, and, later, repeatedly get out of his carriage to make way through the mob to the Jail. Inspector Gangaram was in uniform at any rate, and was with the prisoners and was assaulted. There was no doubt that a regular attack was made on the Police and the next step would have been an attempt at rescue. Mr. Phillips was perfectly justified in using his hunting crop when 10 or 15 men belaboured him, in the execution of his duty, with umbrellas and fists. It was a pity that the police batons were not used more freely.

"There were conceivable cases of riot in which certain sympathy may be felt for the offenders, even though the law has to be vindicated such as sudden outbursts as the result of personal wrongs. But here, there was no sort or kind of grievance to be taken into consideration. Here were the police set upon by the mob because they were carrying out their duty in connection with a couple of persons whose offence against the law had been brought home to them, and whose sentences were the outcome of the carefully weighed opinions of *three* Courts.

"There were some persons who would decline to believe in the justice of any sentence which did not meet with their approval. But if those people resented the matter as on April 16, the law had to be vindicated. If it could be brought home to any single one of the prisoners that he did assault Mr. Phillips, then all of the mob, the law held, were guilty of the assault. It was not a matter of a kind which could be met by a petty little term of imprisonment. There had been a gross disregard of authority at a time when lawlessness was prevalent and the capital of the province was in a disturbed state."

TRIAL OF COCANADA RIOTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 20.

Yesterday, in the Head Assistant Magistrate's Court, Cocanada, in the case of the first batch of accused in the riots, the Magistrate framed charges of rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly, of trespass and of mischief against all the accused except the 5th one, Subbarayda, who was discharged. All the accused pleaded not guilty and undertook to file lists of witnesses for their defence and also to be re-cross-examined by the prosecution side.

On behalf of two of the accused an application has been made to the Magistrate by their pleader that as the proceedings stood adjourned they should not be remanded to custody as they had been released on bail by the High Court under Section 498 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Public Prosecutor contended that the charge having been framed upon reasonable grounds they were guilty of the offence of which they were accused and that they had arrived at a stage of the case when the Magistrate had not the option, but to commit the accused to custody as laid down in Section 497 of the said Code. The Magistrate held that this Section applied and remanded the accused to custody along with the other accused.

In compliance with the Pleader's request it was directed that a copy of the Magistrate's Order be furnished to the pleader as he proposed to move the Sessions Judge in the matter on Monday.

In the case of the second batch, further cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses was proceeded with.

24-PERGANAS DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

A District Conference of the 24-Perganas was opened yesterday noon at Baraset. Many well-known local political leaders were present and Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee arrived at the station from Calcutta by the morning train.

After singing of a national song the President, Rai Jotindra Nath Chowdhury delivered a very lengthy address. He dealt with most of the outstanding political questions of the day, severely criticised the present trend of the Government policy and spoke at length and with great emphasis against the course adopted by Mr. Morley.

The Conference will continue its sitting to-day.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' CONDUCT RULES.

Enforcement in Madras Presidency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 20.

The Madras Government has just issued the following Order:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has reason to believe that the rule forbidding Government servants from taking part in political movements or attending meetings of a political character is frequently disregarded and that cases have occurred in which Government servants have presided at such meetings.

His Excellency in Council considers it necessary to draw the attention of all Government servants to Rule 20 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1904, and to warn them against disregarding the rule.

LADY MINTO'S ARRIVAL IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

Her Excellency Lady Minto reached Simla this afternoon at 5-30. His Excellency the Viceroy drove down to Solon, leaving Simla at 9 a. m., and reurned will Lady Minto this evening. Their Excellencies lunched at Solon with Major Burbury and Officers of the Royal Sussex Regiment.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GRAVE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Capture of Kaid Maclean.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 6.

THE very startling news received this week from Tangier of the capture of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean by the brigand Raisuli again brings the affairs of Morocco into the political foreground. Certainly no one who closely followed the march of events in that country could fail to regard the situation as eminently unsatisfactory and even dangerous from a political point of view, but there seemed to exist among the Powers a disposition to let matters drift, none wishing to assume the responsibility of precipitating an international conflict. The question, however, now is, can the Powers and particularly England in the present case, sit still under Raisuli's latest outrage which is an act of the grossest treachery! Kaid Maclean had been employed to negotiate with Raisuli for the latter's submission in consideration of a full pardon from the Sultan, it being also stipulated that Raisuli should live at Fez where he would be more or less under surveillance. The Sultan at the same time sent handsome presents to the Brigand Chief. The Kaid had already had an interview with Raisuli a few weeks ago, and had returned from Fez to Alcazar to continue the negotiations. He left Alcazar on June 29 with that object and reached the spot appointed for the second meeting, where every precaution had been taken for his security. There he was informed, however, that Raisuli was at his camp twenty miles further on in the mountains and that the Chief refused to receive the Sultan's letters unless they were delivered personally by Kaid Maclean. Raisuli also stipulated that the Kaid in coming to his camp should not be accompanied by troops, as he feared a surprise. It was strange, considering Raisuli's notorious antecedents, that Sir Harry Maclean should have unsuspectingly fallen into this trap, but he started accompanied by only four men for Raisuli's camp in the vicinity of Arzila—only to be informed on getting there that he would be detained until the Sultan granted all Raisuli's demands. The capture took place at the distance of a day's journey from Tangier, but only a week ago, quite near Tangier, the representative of one of the Great Powers and the Secretary of Legation of another narrowly escaped being taken by Raisuli's agents. Sir Harry Maclean's camp kit and some personal comforts have been sent to him. Nothing is yet precisely known of Raisuli's terms but he is expected to demand a full pardon from the Sultan, a Governorship and a high ransom for the release of his prisoner. The treachery and audacity of this, his latest *coup*, have caused something like consternation at Tangier. Every one is agreed that nothing must be left undone to obtain the speedy release of Sir Harry Maclean and to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages. Every one is agreed that Raisuli has shewn that he can be as ferocious as he is unscrupulous and it might fare very badly with the Kaid should any military measures be taken against Raisuli while the capture is still in the brigand's hands. The British Government is endeavouring to impress upon the Sultan the necessity for measures being taken for Sir H. Maclean's speedy release. Negotiations with this object are now being carried on from Fez, while Sir Gerard Lowther the British Minister has had repeated interviews with Mohammed-El-Tonesthe Sultan's representative here, on the same subject. The Minister has received a letter from the Kaid written from Raisuli's camp, in which he states that he is in good health and is being treated well. In capturing Sir Harry Maclean it is probable that Raisuli's principal object was not so much to secure a large ransom as to bring pressure upon the British Government to protect him against the Sultan, none of whose officers he trusts. He seeks, in fact, to be restored to political power in Morocco and to receive complete condonation of his past career. The case is however complicated by the fact that Kaid Maclean, though of British birth, has held high military rank in the Sultan's service, the gravest feature of the matter is the fresh demonstration which it affords of the chaos that reigns in Morocco. Six months ago Raisuli was supposed to be a hunted fugitive. He had been solemnly deposed from his governorship of Tangier —an office, it may be remembered, which he had extorted from the Sultan as the price of releasing Mr. Perdicaris, and in which he made himself absolutely intolerable to the Europeans in Tangier. The Sultan had publicly denounced him as a liar and imposter, and declared that he was proceeding to his chastisement. Some weeks later, after the Sultan's army had waged war against him in the manner proper to such armies, he was living in security, the centre of popular respect, about a day's journey from Tangier. Shortly afterwards came the murder of Dr. Mauchamp by fanatics at Marakesh, necessitating the occupation of Ujda by the French and the despatch of a squadron in concert with Spain. No sooner was this incident over than fresh disturbances broke out at Marakesh where Mulai Hafid the Sultan's brother and governor of the Southern provinces was proclaimed as Sultan. Now Raisuli reappears on the scene more audacious than ever. From all this it can be seen that there has been no improvement whatever in the state of affairs since the Conference of Algeciras. The Sultan's authority is everywhere set at nowght and the promised reforms are altogether unrealised. There is too much reason to believe that the responsibility for this state of things and for the fanatical, lawless and anti-foreign spirit now prevailing in Morocco, which threatens the interests and even the safety of Europeans, is to be attributed to the German policy of obstructing the legitimate mission of France in that country. No real improvement is therefore to be expected in the Moroccan situation unless Germany affords some positive proof of good will, of acquiescence in the legitimate claims of France and of practical sympathy with the object held in view by France and England alike, that order, peace, and good government should be established in Morocco. Should the present unsatisfactory situation continue to prevail in this respect, and the Powers fail to present a really united front to the Sultan, the capture of Kaid Maclean may mark the opening of a crisis in Moroccan affairs graver than any that has yet occurred.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The question of a Franco-German entente has again cropped up as a subject of discussion in the French and German press but, as on previous occasions, nothing tangible has come of it, except perhaps to demonstrate once more the rooted distrust on the French side of any overtures from Germany. The French can never be brought to acquiesce in the loss of Alsace Lorraine, but setting aside that unhealable sore, German policy in Morocco has decidedly shewn an Anti-French bias. On the German side there is a long list of grievances more or less still rankling: the Franco-Russian alliance, the Anglo-French agreement, the Franco-Japanese agreement and just recently the Franco-Spanish and Anglo-Spanish agreements. Then there was the meeting of King Edward and the King of Italy at Gaeta which caused so much offence and suspicion at Berlin and was largely regarded by the German press as amounting to infidelity to the Triple Alliance on Italy's part. Germany, in common parlance, feels 'out of it' and resents the sort of check given to her ambitions both in the Far East and the Mediterranean. One of her statesmen, referring lately to the ring of alliances and ententes being formed round Germany, observed that if all these understandings were as pacific and innocuous as pretended, why should not Germany be asked to make one? But there is no ground for an entente between Germany and France and Germany and England, inasmuch as there are no important questions pending for settlement between France and Germany and England and Germany such as existed between France and England prior to the conclusion of the entente; and no ground exists, therefore, for any definite agreement between the two latter Powers and Germany. The only question that affects Germany's relations with France and England is the general spirit in which German policy is directed. England greatly desires more friendly relations with Germany, provided that they did not in any way compromise the interests of Japan, France Italy and Spain who are already her very good friends. It is hoped that the visit of the German Emperor and Empress to England next November in response to the invitation of King Edward may bring about an improvement, in which case King Edward will add fresh lustre to his already well earned fame as a peace-maker. A recent measure taken by the German Government is calculated to wound French susceptibilities very deeply. The Board of Education in Alsace Lorraine has issued a decre suppressing all instruction in the French language in the schools of a number of localities situated some kilometres from the French frontier. This has naturally aroused great indignation throughout the country. The mayors of the localities affected by the decree are all protesting against it. The measure, in fact, recalls the very drastic, not to say brutal, proceedings of the Prussian authorities in endeavouring to suppress the Polish language in the childrens, schools in Posen.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 20.—Macpherson, Captain, 134th B. I., from leave, from England.

Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel, R. G. A., on leave, from Quetta.

Sarkies, Lieutenant-Colonel, I. M. S., on leave, from Poona.

Laugborne, Capt., R. G. A., on duty, from Aden.

Russell, Col., R. E., from furlo, from England.

Whelan, Capt., R. A. M. C., on leave, from Aden.

Pedder, Lt.-Col., 13th Hussars, from leave, from England.

Stokes, Lt.-Col., R. F. A., Hussars, from leave, from England.

Browning, Lt., 1st Brahmans, from leave, from England.

Butcher, Col., R.G.A., from leave, from France.

Borrodaile, Col., 34th Pioneers, on leave, from Lahore.

Watson, Lieut., J. A., on leave, from Umballa.

Hodson, Lieut., 10th Lancers, on leave, from Jullundar.

McKenzie, Capt., R.A.M.C., on leave, from Dinapore.

Taucock, Lieut., K. Rifles, from leave, from England.

Ottley, Major, 34th Pioneers, from leave, from England.

La Touche, Lieut., 16th Cavalry, on leave, from D. I. Khan.

Smith, Capt., R. A. M. C., on leave, from Umballa. Graham, Capt, 1st G. Rifles on leave, Dharamsala.

Smith, Col., R. S., Fus. on leave, from Bareilly.

DEPARTURES, JULY 20.—Montgomery, Col., 108th Infantry, on leave, to England.

Smith, Lt.-Co., East Surry, on duty, to England.

Pedder, Lt.-Col., 13th Hussars, on leave to, England.

Stokes, Lt.-Col., R. F, A., on leave, to England.

Sherren, Lt., R. A. M. C., on leave to England.

Russell, Col., R. E., on furlough, to Poona.

Whelan, Capt., R. A. M. C., on leave, to Kashmir.

Campbell, Major, R. Fus, on leave, to Secunderabad.

Bury, Lt., K. R., Rifles, on leave, to England.

Sarkies, Lt.-Col, I.M.S., on leave, to England.

Smith, Lt.-Col., R. G. A., on leave, to England.

Fairbairn, Lt., R. A.M. C., on leave, to England.

Street, Capt., R. F. A., on leave, to England.

Gough, Capt., 15th Sikhs, on leave, to England.

Bowles, Brig Genl., on leave ,to England.

Longden, Major., 37th Dogras to England.

Herbert, Lt.-Col., 19th Punjabis on, leave, to England,

Butcher, Col., R. G. A., on leave, to Calcutta.

Smithe, Col., R. S., Fus, on leave, to England.

Graham, Capt., G., Rifles, on leave, to England.

Smith, Capt., R. A. M. C. on leave, to England.

Borradaile, Col., 34th Pioneers, on leave , to England.

Colvile, Major, Oxford L I, on leave,, to England.

TIME-EXPIRED OFFICERS.

Transport and Date of Departure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The following tour-expired Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps will proceed to England in the Transports named:—

Officers in Medical Charge will be required to be at the port of embarkation five clear days before the sailing of transports and those detailed for duty 48 hours before.

"ASSAYE"—4th October.

Lieut. Col. Hathaway in Medical Charge.

Captains Fahr and Williamson.

"DONGOLA"—18th October.

Major Way in Medical Charge,

Captains Falkner and Power.

"PLASSY"—1st November.

Major Lewis, Captains Hodg-son and Crosthwait.

"REWA"—16th November.

Colonel Turner in Medical Charge.

Captains Harrison and Rogers.

"ASSAYE"—6th December.

Lieut. Colonel Franklin in Medical Charge.

Captains Thorpe and Rowan H. Robinson,

"DONGOLA"—20th December.

Lieut. Col. Tate in Medical Charge.

Captains Long and Cumming.

"PLASSY"—3rd January.

Major Faschaie and Captains Davis and Foalds.

"REWA"—16th January.

Lieut. Col. Morris in Medical Charge.

Captains Spiller and Worthington,

"ASSAYE"—7th February.

Lieut. Col. Rowney in Medical Charge.

Captains MacMunn and Cotterll.

"DONGOLA"—20th February.

Lieut. Col. Barrett in Medical Charge.

Captain Wells.

"PLASSY"—6th March.

Major Scott and Captains Ritchie and Whelan.

"REWA"—19th March.

Lieut. Col. Kerin in Medical Charge.

NEW GURKHA BATTALION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

An Indian Army Order states that with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General is pleased to sanction the formation of a battalion composed of the Gurkhas of the same classes as those recruited for the Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. The Battalion will be raised at Quetta.

Orders regarding the numbering of the Battalion will be published hereafter. The strength and organisation of the Battalion will, for all ranks, British and Native, be that authorised for Gurkha battalions.

The Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, will be divided into two wings and each wing will complete its strength by enlisting recruits up to the number authorised for a full Battalion.

INDIAN MILITARY FACTORIES.

Travelling Reorganization Committee.

CIVILIAN EXPERTS FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

With the great extension of the various Military Factories in this country, it has been found that there has arisen the need of organisation in all their branches on the most up-to-date system, and that in some cases Home methods may be adopted with any necessary local modifications.

It is understood that in this connection two Civilian Experts from the War Office are coming out to India in October to join the Travelling Committee, which will spend about four months in visiting all the Ordnance Factories in India and will investigate the system of keeping the Ordnance Factories Account.

COLONEL RAMSDEN'S LEAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Colonel Ramsden, Military Accountant-General, takes combined leave from August 13th.

The acting appointment will be filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Marlow, now Controller of Military Accounts in Poona.

LORD LAMINGTON'S FAREWELL.

STORY OF HIS GOVERNORSHIP.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Eulogy.

SYMPATHY WITH LADY LAMINGTON.

His Excellency Lord Lamington bade farewell on Saturday to the Government over which he has presided for the past three years. The Council had met in the Legislative Hall hear the first reading of the Bombay Police Charges Bill, and opportunity was taken by the Governor to say Good-bye, and to give an account of his Governorship. There were present at the Council the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim, Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta the Hon'ble Sirdar Naoroji Padamji, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, the Hon'ble Syed Zain-El-Edrus, the Hon'ble Mr. Logan, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, the Hon'ble Mr. Selby, the Hon'ble Mr. Cameron, the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong, the Hon'ble Mr. Drew, the Hon'ble Sheikh Sadik Ali *walad* Sheikh Sher Ali, the Hon'ble Mr. Barrow and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad.

After the business of the day was over His Excellency the Governor rose and said:—It was my desire to have the opportunity of bidding farewell to my Legislative Council, with whom for four legislative seasons I have worked in harmony, that led me to refuse the request to adjourn consideration of the Bill, which otherwise I should have been prepared to do. I regret that neither the interval of time nor my mood have enabled me to prepare the few observations that I wished to make, in so complete or careful a fashion as I should have wished. I will first refer to the subject of Finance. The new Financial Statement furnishes cause for congratulations, in two respects more especially. In the first place the Local Government is given a position of greater independence than heretofore, a step in the direction of that policy of decentralization to which the Secretary of State referred in his Budget Speech of last month.

This settlement consists of an estimate of what may be termed our standard expenditure, based roughly on the estimated expenditure of the year of settlement. To meet this, assignments are made of growing revenues and receipts together with whatever lump sum may be required to meet the total standard expenditure. To meet increases of expenditure we have to rely on the growth of the revenues. This settlement used to be open to review every five years, leading to endless correspondence and frequent wrangling with the Government of India. Now it is made permanent, and the Provincial and Imperial Government will alike refrain so far as possible from meddling with it. In our case the great chance of an upset was famine. But even that chance is now largely guarded against by the ingenious and liberal scheme devised by the Government of India for utilising the famine insurance grant as a resource against which we can draw up to a considerable limit for famine expenditure before touching our balances. All these matters have brought us into close relations and correspondence with the Government of India, and the considerate treatment which has been accorded to our representations has decidedly strengthened during my tenure of office the cordiality of the relations subsisting between those two Governments. There is no doubt in my mind as to the desirability of such a policy.

OVER CENTRALIZATION

leads, among its worst effects, to a reluctance to take the initiative or assume responsibility even in the smallest matters, an effect which permeates through all grades of the Administration and renders it inelastic. Thus it is that in my opinion Provincial Governments want a freer hand in those questions in which local conditions, local knowledge, and local feeling are alone at stake, consideration of which should influence and direct Provincial Governments to sounder conditions than any judgment, however able but based on theory, or of conditions obtaining elsewhere are likely to arrive at.

There is no measure which I welcome more than the decentralisation of work. Weighty warnings have been uttered lest if Local Governments should be left too much to themselves they should become hidebound and soulless. This is an apprehension which I in no way share. To begin with, on all large questions of policy and principles affecting the Indian Empire I fully recognise that the Government of India and Secretary of State must have the determining voice. But in the application of these principles and policy to local circumstances and conditions the local authorities surely require to be given a free hand. It is remarkable that some of those who expressed the liveliest fears of evil consequences if the Local Government be given enlarged powers are the same persons who clamour most loudly for all extensions of self-government in municipal and local district affairs. After all, what the Local Government requires is something of the same freedom in Provincial affairs that is claimed by Municipal and Local Boards in local affairs; and what my hon'ble colleague Sir Steyning Edgerley has fought for principally, is not freedom in Imperial things—not the creation of a petty despotism, or an *Imperium in Imperio*, but freedom in detail, freedom from interference in such matters as the settlement of a house-rent and even the determination of the location of a bath-room staircase!

It is scarcely conceivable over what petty details of routine we have had to make reference in the past, as a matter of course, to the Government of India. Secondly, we may congratulate ourselves on the liberal terms of the Famine settlement recently sanctioned by the Government of India; and this brings me to the subject of our Land Revenue Policy. It has been my endeavour throughout my administration to follow a consistently liberal and elastic policy as regards both the assessment and the collection of

LAND REVENUE.

In many cases assessments have been reduced and in others, proposals for revisions of assessments which seemed likely to result in enhancement of assessment have been postponed. In the few cases in which enhancements have been sanctioned and introduced, the greatest circumspection and moderation have been observed. As to the collection of revenue the Council was recently informed that in the year 1905-1906 some 94 lakhs were suspended and 23 lakhs remitted. These figures I think speak for themselves. I am satisfied that the District Officers who submitted the proposals which resulted in those concessions, have been animated by a spirit of liberality and sympathy. Of course, firmness has been and is required with the recalcitrant, and if any further liberality had been, or were it to be required, I should myself prefer to see it take the form of relief to those who have paid up willingly rather than of weakness in enforcing just claims against the contumacious. The difficulties of collection have without doubt been very considerably enhanced by the present system of suspensions, which proceeds on the assumption that people will pay in good years what they have been excused from paying in bad ones; and I appeal to the Council to give no less measure of support to this administration in the exercise of the requisite firmness in favourable seasons than of encouragement to leniency in years of failure. You know from the very informing reports that have been issued, that large works are now in progress which, it is hoped, will go some way towards obviating the effects of future deficiencies in the rainfall, while for other big protective schemes, plans and estimates have been submitted for sanction to the Government of India.

IRRIGATION.

I may observe that the Famine settlement just referred to will enable us to go ahead with such projects without fear of being brought to a standstill whenever the exigencies of a bad season compel us to incur direct expenditure on relief. In the Deccan there are four great projects, viz the Godavar Pravara, Gokak Canal and Nira Right Bank Canal, the first named of which has already been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. For the Pravara and Gokak complete plans and estimates have been submitted to the Government of India, and for the Nira Right Bank a preliminary report and recommendations are with that Government. The gross area which it is estimated will be commanded by these four canals amounts to nearly 2 million acres. A number of other projects has been investigated, affecting an area of over 2½ million acres. Then there is a project for additional storage for the Mutha canals already submitted to the Government of India, the Chankapur masonry dam on the Girna, well-advanced towards completion, the improvement of the Bhandhara system in Nasik and Khandesh, and of the numerous small tanks in the Southern Maratha country, with which considerable progress has been made. So much for the Deccan and Southern Maratha country where the Survey entrusted to Mr. Beale has produced results far exceeding the expectations of the Irrigation Commission. In the Northern Division and Gujarat we have under consideration the possibility of utilising the Mahi, Hathimati, Sabarmati and other rivers, and already much valuable survey work has been done, which has made the way clearer for us, though of course it has not been practicable to allot so large a staff as for the Deccan Surveys In Sind—a province which may be said to live by irrigation—the whole country has been levelled and the contour lines laid on maps, and it has been ascertained that a weir at the Sukkur pass on the Indus would probably afford irrigation to close on 8 million acres. Amongst the many disappointments that my abrupt departure has given me is the one that I had looked forward most keenly to, of performing some act in connection with the initiation of work on this weir, the possibility of which was mentioned to me when in Sind nearly three years ago, and I at once became interested in the project and took action in making enquiries as to its feasibility. Plans and estimates for the three systems of canals which would be served are in course of preparation by the Superintending Engineers. There are other works in contemplation or in progress for the area above Sukkur, while below Hyderabad special attention has been devoted to the Baghar Canal in the Karachi Canals district, a definite plan of improvement adopted and plans and estimates commenced. That is merely an outline of the principal irrigation and protective works in contemplation or in progress, whose completion it is hoped will go far towards obviating famine in the future. Speaking of famine naturally reminds one of the terrible visitations of

PLAGUE

which has recurred with greater or less severity ever since the year 1896. Considering how slowly reliable information has been forthcoming as to the nature of this disease, I think this Government can hardly be accused of being backward in making use of every effective weapon made available to check its course. We have earnestly pressed forward the adoption of inoculation and the destruction of rats, as the two measures most likely to do good, and now it must largely rest with the public and with local bodies to carry out these measures. I turn to the subject of education, one in which I know this Council takes special interest, as you are aware I do myself. The Government of India have given us liberal grants for its advancement, and the Bombay Presidency which in this respect holds the premier position in India, has not been slow to benefit by these grants. Personally I think the cost of

HIGHER EDUCATION

should be met to a larger extent than is at present the case, by fees from the students. For those who are really too poor to afford the payment of higher fees and are intellectually worthy of special assistance, scholarships and the like provisions can be made. In its moral influence education acquired by self-effort or by means of personal sacrifice must go far to strengthen character. On the other hand the giving of higher education at a cheap cost to large numbers of students must result in turning out every year many young men who expect to find the world open to them because education has for them been made easy, and become restless and discontented when they find that in order to find occupation and to succeed in life sustained effort is required as well as the mere passing of examinations. There are a few other matters to which I will briefly allude. I am glad that the constitution of the Sind Sadar Court, so long contemplated, has been finally effected in my time, and I trust that that province will appreciate the advantage of having their Chief Court put on a sure and official basis. I congratulate Karachi on the great progress of its trade, which may yet make it one of the most important ports in India, while I trust that improvements to irrigation, and the continued success of the cultivation of Egyptian cotton will augment its prosperity and that of Sind. The Political Department is, under our present system, the Governor's special province, and there is no more interesting work. I had with pleasure the policy on which Mr. Morley has laid stress, of making the States independent in matters of administration. I am strongly of opinion that we should allow Chiefs by their personal authority and activity to develop their own territories and not by endeavouring to

Lamington they had one who was putting her heart into the work here, and was extremely sympathetic for the welfare and progress of the people. He (the speaker) might state that from the first Lady Lamington easily gained the hearts of all the people in his Presidency. He remembered on occasion—it was the very day after their Excellencies arrival in Bombay—there was a very happy little speech made by Lady Lamington at the opening of an institution, which shewed that she was speaking from her heart of hearts and was keenly anxious to do some good for the people under His Excellency's Government. Lady Lamington captured the hearts of all present that day, and when she went to England they all sincerely hoped that she would be spared to return to Bombay and carry on the work to which her heart was devoted. They all deeply sympathised with His Excellency on the reason for his departure. When he came out, the Presidency early realised that it had secured a statesman of great sympathies, kindliness and culture, of broad-minded liberality, and one in whose hands the people felt their interests were safe. It was therefore with deep regret that the Presidency had learned that His Excellency was obliged to leave them prematurely; and that regret had been amply manifested in the Press. The whole of India had considered Bombay fortunate in possessing a Governor of His Excellency's stamp. He (the speaker) did not wish to make comparisons, but he could not help saying that nowhere had their good fortune been more throughly realised than in the other Presidencies of this country. That fact came out very strongly on a recent occasion. On St. Andrew's night last there were many joyous gatherings in India, and a good many speeches were made, but it was the unanimous opinion that Lord Lamington's speech on that occasion was stamped apart from all the other speeches that were made, and one remark, like that of the Prince of Wales on his return to England after the Tour, struck the note of Lord Lamington observations—the note of sympathy. His Excellency possessed the entire confidence of all the peoples of this Presidency, and he (Sir Pherozeshah) felt it a difficulty to give full expression to his thoughts on an occasion like the present. He had endeavoured to do it, imperfectly and clumsily he knew, but it was thoroughly sincere, and he desired in these few words to give expression to the intensity of their feelings of regret at His Excellency's departure. And he might add that they all hoped that when His Excellency returned to England it would not be the termination of a career in statesmanship begun in far away Australia in earlier days, and which now showed so much promise, and they hoped that His Excellency would still exercise a benign influence over the destinies of their Presidency.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla expressed his deep regret at the departure of His Excellency, and the reason for it. He (the speaker) could not help reflecting how steady had been the progress made during His Excellency's period of office. Large and important irrigation works had been undertaken, and it was hoped the Presidency would not have to suffer in future so much from the deficiency of the monsoon. He still hoped Lord Lamington would be able to return to Bombay at some future time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thackersey, on behalf of the commercial community of Bombay, also expressed regrets. Mr. Armstrong was equally sympathetic, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce and those it represented, while the Hon'ble Mr. Padamji spoke for the Sindars and people of the Deccan and Poona, and the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar for the Hindu population.

His Excellency thanked the various leaders for their kind and generous expressions of sympathy. He could not go into the details of the many points they raised, for he would only spoil the bloom and blossom of the kindness of their words, which he could assure them, had touched his most inner feelings and he would not like to betray how much touched he really was by the kindness and generosity of the opinions they entertained for him. He could only hope that their good feeling with regard to Lady Lamington, mentioned by Sir Pherozshah Mehta, would be realised.

BOMBAY POLICE CHARGES ACT.

The above Bill, the objects of which have been already given in these columns, was introduced for first reading by the Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley.

Sir P. Mehta moved the adjournment of the debate. He said the matter was one of adjustment between the Government and the Corporation, and the details were still before the Corporation, which would deal with them as expeditiously as possible, but they thought that to bring it before the Legislative Council at present was premature. He therefore asked that it be allowed to stand over.

Sir S. Edgerley said the first meeting on a Bill did nothing more than express the opinion that the Billwas desirable. Still he agreed that the adjournment might be made; but that the interests of the Corporation would be in no way prejudiced by any discussion that might then take place. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta promptly replied that after the assurance by Sir Steyning Edgerly that the discussion would in no way prejudice the interests of the Corporation, he had no objection to the discussion proceeding.

The Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley said:—"I think the Bill to which I have the honour to draw the attention of this Council is one that requires very few words from me to commend it to your acceptance. The history of the question of responsibility of the Police charges in the Bombay city has been very long and at times a troublous history. It is unnecessary for me to go further into it than Section 62 of Bombay Act 3 of 1888, which is the last expression of the opinion of this Council on the subject. After it was passed there was very great correspondence with regard to the principles which should properly govern the enforcement of that section. A good deal of the correspondence was somewhat heated and the controversy found its way to the Secretary of State and was settled by the orders of the highest authority. After that was done, correspondence passed for the discussion of details of account. These were also argued at very great length and the process was so prolonged that I think the first and complete account under the Act was presented to the Corporation for the period ending 31st March, 1906. I have seen hints in newspapers that even now the Corporation are not satisfied as to the accuracy of that account. But I think it is fair to say that the responsibilities and liabilities of the Corporation and the Government under the Act and the present decision of the Secretary of State have been for all practical purposes ascertained, and for the future we can go on the present basis on the annual settlement of accounts made in the clearing house of the Accountant-General. I think that position, we may fairly say, has been reached. Well, if so, you will say why disturb it and not rest on what has been accomplished, and continue so? Well, the answer is that, of course, every Government of Bombay have recognised that seeing that they must keep control of law and order and the management of the Police entirely in their own hands, they have realised that it must have been a very irritating thing to the Corporation that they should have to pay ever increasing bills for the Police without having any sort of control over the expenditure. I am speaking only of what I personally know, when I say that everybody in Bombay has been anxious to arrive at some equitable and fair settlement, but it has remained for that practical and sympathetic insight of your Excellency to give the final impulse to our efforts which have resulted in a solution which is acceptable in principle at once to the Corporation and the Government of India. I think it is only fair to those who have gone before us, to say that it is very much easier to find a solution when the controversy on details of account has been laid to rest, than it would be when both parties were at variance over them.

The Bill has been called the Police Charges Bill, but it might really have been called a Bill to settle the outstanding differences between the Corporation and the Government, because in settling the Police charges we are so fortunate as to help to settle the question of responsibility for medical relief, vaccination and primary education, for the maintenance of our new Museum, and also to settle certain questions regarding music fees and fees for motor and public conveyances. Well the intention and the object of this Bill are stated in the statement of objects and reasons, and the whole correspondence that has passed between the Corporation and the Government has been laid on the table. Therefore, I take it that there is very little that I need say as to the Bill itself. There are only two points which are still unsettled. The first is as regards primary education, as to which the Corporation are anxious to know exactly what we mean. Well, there is no doubt that that will be a very easy matter to settle, because the Government did not wish to take advantage of the Corporation on the question of primary education. There is no doubt that we shall not exclude the Bombay city from the benefit of any general policy on that matter, and I conclude that the city asks no preferential treatment.

Now I come to the question of the Police buildings. I got the day before yesterday some information which may be of interest to the Council and which, I think, really ought to simplify the matter when the Corporation further consider it. The figures that I have got are very favourable to the Corporation but that does not make me wish in any way to revise the clauses of the Bill which deal with it. If the honourable members will turn to Schedule V, I will explain how it has been marked out. Schedule V enumerates the whole of the lands and buildings in the use and occupation of the Bombay City Police, and Clause 10 of the Bill says that whatever right and title and interest the Municipality may have in any of the buildings in the Schedule, they will be vested in the Government when this Bill is passed. Well, of course, the Municipality have no interest or right in the great deal of properties that are included in the Schedule, for that information has been made for the sake of completeness. For instance, the first thirteen items are Government buildings built on Government sites, and the Corporation have nothing whatever to do with them. There are three classes of buildings in the Schedule in which the Corporation are interested. First of all there are Municipal buildings on Government sites; secondly, there are Municipal buildings on Municipal sites; and thirdly, there are Government buildings on Municipal sites. In all these items the Corporation have an interest. Since I had received the first letter of the Corporation I wanted to know exactly the figures representing their values. They were worked out thus: As regards the first class, that is, the Municipal buildings on Government sites, the value of the Corporation's buildings is Rs. 1,96,945, and in that class they have an interest in one of the sites, viz. No. 15 in the Schedule, which is valued at Rs. 14,210. Now you will at once see that Rs. 1,96,945 for buildings on Government land is not a very valuable property. That is the value of the buildings as they stand now, counting the depreciation since they have been put up. I imagine if the Municipality wanted to take their buildings away, they may not be worth the amount. However, I leave that to you. I next pass to the second class, that is, Municipal buildings on Municipal sites. These are represented by Nos 20 to 23 in the Schedule and the value of those sites at their present valuation is Rs. 74,920 and the value of the buildings is Rs. 49,486. The total value of those four items is, therefore, Rs.1,23,460, that is, what I think, my friend the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim calls, the liquid assets. Well, Government buildings on Municipal sites represent those wooden chowkeys with which we are so familiar and which are shown in the Schedule by Nos. 36 to 138. But the sites in a great many cases belong to Government, the Port or the Improvement Trust. There is, however, a balance which is Municipal, and the value is Rs. 15,553. A great many of these little chowkeys are buildings upon the streets, and when we come to details after the Corporation have answered us, I have no wish to induce or make the Corporation give us these sites. So I wipe off Rs.15,000. You see that means there is a depreciating property on Rs. 1,96,945 which is not realisable because the land is all Government. There is a liquid asset of Rs. 1,23,460 and Rs. 14,210, altogether Rs. 1,37,616. That is what the Corporation are really putting into the melting pot of the exchange. Turning to the Government side of the proposed exchange the site of the Victoria and Albert Museum is valued at present at Rs. 2,16,825. The value of the building, after allowing for the depreciation, is Rs. 3,04,622. The site of the Queen's Statue is Rs. 40,160; the total Rs. 5,61,607, I am quite willing also to say, is not realisable. It is a very valuable land in a way. The Museum site also may be of great value, but I am willing to call it absolutely unrealisable and set it against the Corporation's Rs. 1,96,945. So that, counting them both to unrealisable, it is essential for this Council to see where the balance of advantage lies. Now I come to the liquid asset of the Corporation, of Rs. 1,37,616. Government have also got a liquid asset, which is the Central Vaccine Depot at Parel, and which this Act proposes to give the Corporation entirely, subject to one reservation which was that if we found that we had to use it for the Jail at Parel we should be at liberty to resume it. The jail project has now advanced so far that I am able to say that we shall not want it for the jail at Parel, and therefore that will pass entirely to the Corporation if this Bill becomes law. The site is valued at Rs. 76,202 and the building at Rs. 66,134, giving a total of Rs. 1,42,334. So that on the liquid assets there is a very small balance in favour of the Corporation of from five to six thousand rupees. These are the latest figures. I only got them the day before yesterday, and they are, of course, liable to criticism. I do not think that the building question ought to delay us very much longer and I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything further at this stage. With these remarks I beg to move the first reading of the Bill.

Sir S. Edgerly proposed the formation of a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs Raikes, Rahimtulla, Mehta, Cameron, Barrow, Vithaldas and himself to meet upon the subject in December.

The following questions had been put by members of the Government, and answered (20th July 1907).

The Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtoola asked:—Will Government be pleased to state whether they have issued any, and, if so, what orders in connection with lesson 56 of the sixth book of the Gujarati Reading Series?

Answer:—The orders are under consideration. They will be issued without avoidable delay and be placed on the Editor's table.

The Hon'ble Mr. Diksbit asked:—It is true that considerable delay and inconvenience are caused to the public by reason of Government having abolished the sale by commission of postal stamps and envelopes? Is it true that this abolition has led to persons buying up such stamps and envelopes and selling them to needy persons at more than the cost price?

Answer:—Government have received no representations on this subject and have no reason to believe that the abolition of commission has caused the public any inconvenience or delay. They have no information that the facts are as stated in the second part of the Honourable Member's question.

The Honourable Mr. Dikshit asked:—(*a*) Is it true that until last year there was no prohibition against persons taking head-loads from the forests of Lanowli and Khandala? (*b*) Is it true that there is now an absolute prohibition against removal of any forest-produce including dead wood from those forests? Answer:—(*a*) Residents of forest-villages have always had, and it is believed still have the privilege of removing head-loads of dead wood from these forests. (*b*) Government know of no such prohibition which would be contrary to existing orders. The Honorable Mr. Dikshit asked:—Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—(*a*) the total number of 3rd class carriages which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company each had at the end of the year 1903, specifying how many of such carriages were fitted up with latrines; and (*b*) the total number of 3rd class carriages which each of the above Companies had at the end of the year 1906 and how many of them were fitted up with latrines?

Answer:—A statement giving the information required for the Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Rajputana Malwa Railways has been laid on the table. Similar information for the Southern Mahratta Railway has been called for and will be laid on the table when received.

Statement showing total numbers of third class carriages on the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways, and numbers of those carriages fitted with latrines, at the end of the years 1903 and 1906.

Railways.	At end of 1903. Total number of 3rd class carriages.	At end of 1903. Number fitted with latrines.	At end of 1906. Total number of 3rd class carriages.	At end of 1906. Number fitted with latrines.
G.I.P. Railway	703	166	727	213
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	285	26	299	94
R.M. Railway	860	145	867	267

The Honorable Mr. Dikshit asked:—(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state—(1) what sum was spent by the municipalities of Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Dhulia, respectively, as audit charges during the year preceding that in which the system of audit by Government officers was introduced; (2) what sum was spent by each of the said municipalities as audit charges during the year 1906-07, and how much of such sum was paid to Government as the charge for audit by their officers? (*b*) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for providing for the audit of municipal accounts by their Officers?

Answer: The sums spent by the municipalities of Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Dhulia as audit charges during the year referred to were Rs. 325, 40, 200, 120, 100 and 140, respectively. The sums spent by each of the said municipalities during the year 1906-07 were Rs. 955, 50, 250, 133, 100 and 154, respectively. No part of these sums was paid to Government as the charge for audit by their Officers to secure a more efficient audit.

The Honorable Mr. Setalvad asked—Whether Government have noticed in several of the vernacular newspapers reports and complaints about the the recent action of the Principal of the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad in detaining and expelling students on suspicion of some one of them having written on the "Hills Bridge" —Hirst is worst and Rampraad is a flatterer" and whether Government will be pleased to state whether they have received any, and if so, what information in regard to the said incident?

Answer: Government have noticed the reports referred to and understand that the matter is being brought before the Board of the Gujarat College for consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh asked.—Will Government be pleased to say—(*a*) What educational and other qualifications have been laid down by them for the appointment to the newly created offices of Assistant Collector of Abkari. (*b*) What previous appointments, if any were held by Messrs. S.D. Smith, D. S. Proctor, Prideax and Ballantine, and what were their special qualifications for appointment as Assistant Collectors of Abkari? (*c*) What were the reason for preferring Europeans to Indians for the six appointments of Assistant Collectors of Abkari?

Answer: No definite qualifications have been prescribed for appointment the post of Assistant Collector of Abkari. Mr. Smith before his appointment as an Assistant Collector of Abkari in 1904 was an Inspector on the Northern Frontier. He is also a B. A. and has passed the Junior L. L. B. examination. Mr. Proctor was Chief Inspector of Abkari in Khandesh before his appointment as an Assistant Collector in 1905. He has no high educational qualifications and was appointed on account of his proved efficiency. Mr. Prideaux acted as an Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in 1903 and prior to his present appointment was a Railway Police Inspector. He rendered very satisfactory service in plague and famine and has given evidence of decided competence. Mr. Ballantine before his appointment as an Assistant Collector of Abkari in 1905 was a Railway Police Inspector. Three of the six officers are Natives of India within the meaning of Article 37 Civil Service Regulations, and all but one were already serving in the Customs and Abkari Departments before the issue of Government Notification No. 6142, dated the 19th June 1907.

The Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to say how many deaths and other street accidents due to the working of the tramway have occurred in Bombay since the introduction of the Electric Tramway?

Answer:—Since the introduction of the electric tractions in May last, there have been 3 fatal and 22 other street accidents.

POONA REGRETS H. E's. RESIGNATION.

Frocks at the Kirkee Races.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 19.

A feeling of genuine sorrow swept over Poona Society and the community in general, when the news of the Governor's resignation was published on Wednesday evening. We all deeply regret Lord Lamington's approaching departure, and especially so on account of its sad cause, Lady Lamington's continued ill-health. Those of us who remember how graciously she discharged her duties as chatelaine of Government House are truly sorry that we shall not have an opportunity of welcoming her here again, in restored health, as we had been hoping during the past eighteen months, and we tender our sincerest sympathy to Lord Lamington in his trouble. With characteristic thoughtfulness, His Excellency took care that not a hint of his impending departure should be known on Tuesday night, lest the news shoul l detract from the gaiety and enjoyment of Government House Ball, and it was a great shock to us all when we learnt the following evening that he had already sent in his resignation and that he is sailing for home on the 27th instant. His absence, in the heart of "the Season," will cause a great blank in our social festivities.

Yesterday afternoon, in spite of threatening rain, which however luckily held off till after the last race a goodly number of the members of Poona Society attended the Kirkee Gymkhana Races. Colonel Aplin, D. S.O., and the Officers of the 107th Pioneers being "at Home" on the occasion. Under the prevailing atmospheric conditions, coats and skirts seemed the most suitable attire for fair race-goers, while many stuff gowns were also in evidence. Mrs. Aplin looked well in grey; Mrs. Keelan was wearing a pretty blue-grey souple cloth; while Mrs. Ashfield was smartly gowned. Mrs. Batchelor wore a navy blue tiered skirt with coatee to match, finished off with lace ruffles at the elbows and a smart lace blouse. Mrs. Caldecott was in French blue cashmere; Mrs. Hatchell had a smart mole-coloured costume; and Miss Shuttleworth, in white, wore a hat ornamented with giant pink roses. Miss Ley was also gowned in white, with touches of pink; Mrs Morris, with white voile, wore an orange chapeau, with boa en suite. Mrs. Westropp looked well in blue muslin with trimmings of white dentelle, and Mrs. Trevor was also in muslin with touches of blue upon the bodice.

Following on my remarks anent bookies at the last Kirkee Races, I noticed that yesterday the bookies' stand had been erected *outside* the enclosure. This is as it should be, for at friendly Gymkhana meetings of this description, it is wholly unnecessary to introduce the elaborate paraphernalia of large race-courses.

PEREGRINA.

THE FUTURE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Friday last I read many names suggested for the future Governorship of Bombay. According to my humble opinion Sir William Lee-Warner will be the most suitable man for the post. Sir William is renowned for firmness and steadiness of mind, which must be the essential quality of a politician. This Presidency, of late, suffers from the epidemic of congeries of different castes in all departments, and Sir William is a man who hates that. Sir William, when he was here, was not looked upon favourably by the Parsis and the Poonaites and, therefore, it is but natural if they howl out against his appointment through their organs, viz:—The newspapers. He was highly liked by the Gujaratees and the Musalmans and I am sure his appointment will be received with overwhelming joy by a great majority in our Presidency.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

CENTRAL ASIAN TRAVELLERS.

Famine in Ladakh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

The Ladakh correspondent writes:—"M. Andref a member of the Russian Consulate in Bombay arrived in Leh *en route* for Central Asia. He is the advance guard of the same party to which Major Feilding of the Grenadier Guards and Captain Potstoff belong, and has come on ahead to purchase transport animals for the journey to Yarkand.

"The progress of this party of Central Asian travellers has awakened some interest here.

"There is practically a famine in Ladakh at present as regards grass. The season is a late one, and the country people refuse to cut their grass which is as yet only half grown. The result is that grass is actually more expensive in the Leh bazar than rice. Many of the poorer people are unable to supply their animals, and travellers are experiencing the greatest difficulty in the matter.

"The question of grain, too, has reached an acute stage. The term of the Government Contract having come to an end there is found to be less grain in store than there should be." It took me he says "three whole days to obtain a modest amount of wheat for my own personal wants, and in the end I was supplied by a private individual, the Sirkari *biadobust* seeming to have collapsed altogether".

SEDITION IN PESHAWAR.

Amarnath Pilgrimage.

KASHMIR IMPERIAL SERVICE REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

The Srinagar correspondent writes:—"Seditionmongers lately directed their attention to Srinagar, but were promptly turned out by the State authorities.

"This, however, will not prevent the advent of hundreds of Sadhus who commence their pilgrimages to the Cave of Amarnath next month. It would be advisable to have an eye on them.

"It has been arranged to muster out one of the Kashmir Imperial Service Regiments, at the same time increasing the strength of the remaining corps by two companies.

"It is probable that in future the three regiments of this force will be stationed, respectively, at Jammu, Srinagar and Gilgit. The 15th Kashmir Imperial Service regiment arrived at Srinagar recently and is now at Manasbal but will proceed to Gilgit immediately.

"Sir Amar Singh, the Commander-in-Chief, with several superior Native Staff Officers has gone to Gurais on important business. It is intended to convert the Irregular Army of the State into a Police Force."

SIMLA IMPROVEMENT GRANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

Of the original of 20 lakhs of rupees for Simla Improvement, about 16 lakhs still remain, the rest having been spent on new and improved roads, improved police quarters and some bazar clearance. The new Library is being partly paid for by a special grant from the Punjab Government. The new Bandstand is partly a gift by a Native gentleman of Patiala.

SCARE IN TIRAH.

Three Kaka Khels Killed on Suspicion.

BRITISH AND AMIR'S AID SOUGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

Information received from Tirah shows that the scare about pill-throwers has not yet died down and that the Afridis still believe some evil-disposed persons are endeavouring to spread the plague among them by means of medicines.

On the 3rd instant, it is said, that a Kaka Khel and his wife, who had made their way from British territory to Dara, were suspected by the Gadaga Khels of throwing some red powder into their wells and both were promptly shot by them and their property looted.

A similar story comes from the Malik Din Khel villages near Maidan. A mendicant, who was also a Kaka Khel, remained for some days with the Malik Din Khels and then went on to the Ganakar village of Hassan Khels. In the meantime, the Malik Din Khels had discovered some suspicious substance in their wells and in their homes which they connected with the visit of the mendicant. Word was immediately sent to the Hassan Khels, who caught hold of the unfortunate man and murdered him.

The Kaka Khels are residents of British territory and are generally regarded by the Mahomedans with special veneration on account of their connection with the well-known Ziarat of the Kaka Saheb situated not far from the Nowshera Cantonment. The fact that these three persons were all Kaka Khels appears, however, to have aroused the suspicion and animosity of the Afridis against the tribe.

Shortly after what had occurred, a Jirga meeting was held at which all the leading tribes of the Afridis were represented. It was there decided that no Kaka Khels should be allowed to enter Tirah and that any who was found in the villages should be at once sent out of the country. It was also agreed that a Jirga should be sent into British territory to ask permission for the Afridi tribes to take revenge on the Kaka Khels.

It is reported that a Jirga has also been despatched from Tirah to Kabul asking the help of the Amir in getting rid of the supposed pill-throwers.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Nearly Eighty Lakhs to the Good.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The statement of approximate gross earnings of Indian Railways shows that the total earnings from 1st April to 30th June last are 79½ lakhs better than for the same period last year.

Of the 79 lines for which information is supplied, only seventeen show a decrease compared with last year, and—except in the case of the Agra-Delhi Chord, which shows a decrease of 1¼ lakhs and the Rajputana-Malwa of 3 lakhs,—the cases of decrease are quite unimportant.

On the other hand, the G. I. P. system shows an increase of 14 1/2 lakhs, the E. I. R. of 13 1/2 lakhs, the N.-W. Railway of 7 1/2 lakhs, the Indian Midland of 6 1/2 lakhs, and the Bengal-Nagpur and the Bombay-Baroda of over four lakhs.

U. P. COUNTRY SPIRITS SUPPLY.

Introduction of the Contract System.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

It is proposed to introduce the Contract System for the supply of country spirits from 1st April 1909 in certain districts of the United Provinces and to extend the system over the whole of the Provinces during subsequent years.

Under this system, the contract for the total supply of country spirits to areas composed of one or more districts is to be given for a term of three years to one distiller at the rates per gallon fixed by the contract. The contract areas at present selected for spirit made from Molasses are—Shahjahanpur, Kheri and Hardoi, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Cadaun and Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor. For spirit made from Mahua are—Lucknow, Bara Banki and Sitapur, Cawnpore and Fatehpur and Unao.

POLITICAL AGENT WITH THE EX-AMIR.

Appointment of Major Windham.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Major Windham, at present on special duty in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, will, in the ensuing autumn, on the expiration of the short leave recently granted him, take up the duties of Political Agent with the ex-Amir and Sirdar Mohammed Ayub Khan.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major Ricketts, I.M.S., Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Lieutenants Hogg, of the 4th Gurkhas, Padday, of the 36th Sikhs, and Croslegh of the 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to join the Assam Military Police.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Lease and Taylor are appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department.

METEOROLOGY.

Mr. Field is granted three months' privilege leave, Mr. Bion acting as Imperial Meteorologist.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Lucknow Cantonment Electric Traction, License, 1907, is published.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Bhattacharya acts as Deputy Auditor General.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Graves, Secretary of Inventions and Designs, is granted three months' privilege leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-General Smith Dorrien officiates as General Officer Commanding the Southern Army *vice* General Hunter.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants Knagga and Orchard are temporarily appointed to the Army Remount Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Commander Hickman officiates as Surveyor in charge of the Marine Survey.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Egerton, Officiating Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted furlough for three months'.

Mr. Chadwick officiates as Consulting Engineer of Railways, Calcutta.

A CORRESPONDENT of a legal journal suggests that, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, a lodger or paying guest will be liable for accidents to his landlady or hostess. He points to the wide definition in the Act of "workman" as meaning "any person who has entered into or works under a contract of service with an employer, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, and whether the contract is expressed or implied, is oral or in writing."

PLAGUE MEASURES IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 21.

The Punjab Government have again before them the problem of plague prevention. Sir Denzil Ibbetson, before he left Simla for England, being desirous of helping the people to the fullest possible extent, directed that the present methods of dealing with plague should be scrutinized by an informal Committee with the object of discovering whether any further measures could be taken to mitigate the ravages of the disease. The matter is still under consideration and, doubtless, many valuable experiences accumulated by Plague Experts will be productive of wise counsels.

Speaking in general terms, it seems probable that the Punjab Government will not be found pinning their faith to any one measure but rather to all, namely, disinfection, rat destruction, evacuation, inoculation and medical treatment.

INDIA COUNCIL.

Nomination Surmises.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

Mention in various newspapers of the names of Indian gentlemen considered likely to be nominated to the Secretary of State's India Council is mere guess work.

Mr. Morley has not divulged his intentions, and the rumours which mention the names of H. H. the Aga Khan, the Dewan of Mysore and other Indian gentlemen have no authority or substance.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vacancy of the Inspector-General's Post.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

Colonel Morgan, Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, will retire very shortly in order to succeed the late Colonel Thomas Deane as Officer in charge of the selection and purchase of horses for India at the India Office.

It is not yet definitely settled who will succeed Colonel Morgan at Simla.

Major Pease, C. I. E., Principal of the Punjab Veterinary College, who officiated as Inspector-General last year, is at present at Home on leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Organization Scheme Sent Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

The scheme for organising and re-adjusting the pay of the executive grades of the Public Works Department is being sent Home to the Secretary of State for sanction.

The *Pioneer* understands that it is proposed, among other things, to make clear the differentiation between the Imperial and the Provincial branches of the Service.

CORRIDOR TRAINS.

Inspection by the Railway Board.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 20.

Yesterday, Mr. Neville Priestley, the Agent of the South Indian Railway, showed the members of the Railway Board the corridor train. The Board approved of the type and considered it a decided advance on anything of the kind which had hitherto been attempted in this country, especially with regard to third class accommodation which has been the aim of the Board to have improved throughout India.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR INDIA.

Financial Decentralisation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

The *Pioneer* says that there is an impression in India that the Royal Commission on Decentralisation will not be a very big one so far as the number of members goes, and as it is evidently intended to make an early report the Commission can hardly deal with the vague and vast subject of the administration of India generally.

It is quite probable that the attention of the Commission will be chiefly directed to Financial Decentralisation and other cognate subjects.

Obviously, if time is not to be lost, there is a good deal of necessary spade-work that should be undertaken before the Commission assemble and we may expect that some sort of preliminary investigation and inquiry of this kind will be set on foot almost immediately.

CLOSURE OF NATAL TO INDIANS.

Motion in Natal Assembly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

A special London telegram to the *Pioneer* of the 18th instant states that the Labour Member of the Natal Assembly has given notice of a motion that steps should be taken to prevent Indians, who will probably be expected from the Transvaal, from entering Natal and to restrict and ultimately to abolish Indian immigration.

Red labourers arriving in Natal after the present year will be repatriated on the expiration of their contracts.

DACCA EDUCATIONAL CONFERRENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

DACCA, July 20.—The Educational Conference which has been sitting from Monday last finished its business to-day. The Inspectors of Schools of the Province and the Principals of the Dacca and Rajshahi Colleges attended.

It is understood that questions of granting post-graduate and other scholarships besides grants-in-aid for primary education were discussed. The training of teachers was also before the Conference. The recommendations of the Conference will go up to Government for final disposal.

AN unusual scene was witnessed in Lucknow on Friday when a full grown wolf was captured some six miles out of the station and taken to the Deputy Commissioner's Court for the usual reward.

SOME time ago a Kaffir headman in the Umtata district of Cape Colony bought an American broom, and, noticing that several of the fibres had seed pods attached, he sowed the seed, and now has a quantity of broom corn under cultivation and growing well. The Conservator of Forests for the Colony reports that this native has originated what may be developed into an important industry.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOVEL NOTIONS IN MUSLIN GOWNS.

EVERYONE is now thinking of, and talking, of, the thinnest and lightest of summer materials, and one of the latest novelties is the flowered muslin skirt, accompanied by an elaborate blouse of fine white lace or crepe de Chine, the latter embroidered in silks matching the colours of the muslin. The effect of these gowns is particularly good, writes a Paris correspondent, and the idea is quite new and original. Take, for example, a trailing skirt of ivory muslin with branches of cherry blossom scattered over its surface; the blouse would be made of ivory crepe de Chine, inset with guipure and Valenciennes, and the inserted motifs of lace would be framed in delicate embroideries showing cherry blossom in the natural colours. I have seen the most lovely gowns carried out in this style, the general effect being wonderfully dainty, and, at the same time, very rich. At a musical tea given last week by a well known dramatist I saw a gown of this genre carried out in pale biscuit muslin flowered in a delicate shade of peach, the blouse being composed of plain biscuit muslin and peach valenciennes in the same shade; there were elaborate insertions of Maltese lace in a darker shade of biscuit than the muslin, and the finest possible embroideries in shades of pale peach, faded greens, and nut-brown in the stems of the flowers. With this really lovely gown was worn a mushroom hat of black crin, with an enormous quilling of black taffetas ribbon round the crown and several handsome pins of pale pink enamel inset with facets of silver and with tiny diamond sparks; over the hat was thrown a floating veil of fine black point d'esprit, with a pleated frill of black mousseline de soie all round the edge, and the ends embroidered in black chenil.

FOR COUNTRY WEAR.

The famous lingerie houses of Paris are preparing the most exquisite Indian muslin frocks for the country season and Biarritz; these muslins are marvels of fine hand-embroidery, and they are inset with two or three kinds of lace—some exceedingly fine, and the others coarse enough to be effective. I never remember a year in which fine white embroideries were brought to such a stage of perfection as this, continues our correspondent, and the work to be seen on many of the blouses designed for ordinary wear is worthy a place in a museum; and as for the insertions of laces, it is impossible to describe their beauty adequately. It is a year of costly simplicity, in very truth, and it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the role just now being played by hand-made laces and hand embroideries. We have gone right back to the days of our great-great-grandmothers, when machine stitched garments were unknown, and when hand embroideries were sufficiently beautiful and original as regards design to merit being handed down as heirlooms.

THE NUDE DEPARTURE.

ONCE more the fiat of the prude
Has fallen on the Halls,
The grace of the apparent nude
Beneath its censure falls;
Progressive zeal is warm, and warmer
The good Municipal Reformer.

No longer in the play of limes
May London think to see
The shapely forms of olden times,
When art and dress were free;
For nymphs devoid of house and shoe gall
The pious soul of pure McDougall.

Forbidden is the classic pose
That irks the prude and prig;
To Coventry La Milo goes
In chiffon and a wig,
From which the citizens contrive a
Quite unhistorical Godiva.

Before a Puritanic age
The managers must bow;
The Seldoms sadly quit the stage,
For they are orphans now:
No more the beauty loving million
Finds Venus in her own Pavilion.

Yet shall we mourn their grievous fate?
Such sorrow is not mine,
Who read the L. C. C. debate
About those forms divine,
And marked the awful revelations
About their previous preparations.

How could I look upon the scene
Where Venus stood, and think,
That she was clad in glycerine
And oxide white of zinc?
Rather in decent Grecian frocks I'd
See Here, called by Homer "ox-eyed,"

When heathen Horace, light of wit,
A beauty would adore,
And shamelessly confessed Urit
Me Glycera nitor,
He would have shunned those shoulders sheeny
Had Glycera been glycerine.

Though we may think inopportune
The Council's saintly tone,
The rigour of the English June
Is with them, we must own;
The motley raiment of the mummer
Is fitter for a London summer.

The Greek, although at times he had
A cold like ours, perchance,
Was fairly used to the unclad
At games or classic dance;
His ordinary summer weather
Was kindly to "the altogether."

But here, unless some wave of heat
Invades us from West,
We cannot well expect to meet
With Beauty at her best;
The Venus that an artist brings off
Is just a model with her things off.

So living bronze or plaster cast,
'Tis better you depart;
You might be classic in the past,
But now you are not art—
Not that your morals I pronounce ill
As might the London County Council.

Go, get you frock and get you frill,
But do not go away,
For you may show your beauty still,
Billed in a music play,
And pose secure from ban or buffet
With half a line to say—and fluff it!

ADRIAN ROSS, in the "World."

THE MUSSOORIE SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

THE hill station of Mussoorie has lately been much agitated by a successful strike of municipal sweepers, but still more by the action of one of the members of the Municipal Board in relation thereto. From a statement of the facts prepared by the Chairman, it appears that when in May last the sweepers presented a petition asking among other things, that their pay should be raised Rs. 2 per mensem, and stating that if their requests were not granted in full they would leave the service of the Board, Mr. Vansittart was present at the meeting of the Health Committee at which their petition was considered. He was also present at the subsequent meeting of the Board at which it was resolved to accept the Health Committee's recommendation and increase the wages of the conservancy staff but not to the full amount asked for. Mr. Vansittart appears to have moved no amendment. As at either meeting it is to be presumed that no agreement with the Board's resolution. When the sweepers struck work Mr. Vansittart took up their case as counsel, and, on the morning after their notice to leave expired, proceeded to duns the Municipal Board for "their just dues,"

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Those who did not turn up at the Cooperage on Saturday were surprised to hear there had been any play in connection with the Harwood League. The teams were the Royal Scots "B" and R. G. A., and except for the fact that the players were slipping up every moment, the game was not uninteresting. Short passing was, on this heavy going, naturally the most paying game to play and as a consequence the Scots had the better of the game throughout. Up to half time there was no score, and in a large measure the R. G. A. custodian has to be thanked, as well as several promising runs by Reynolds. In the second half the Artillery custodian again did well, but even the sawdust did not prevent him slipping down to the amusement of spectators. Playing their usual, clever combined game the Scots' forwards pressed hard and themselves lost chances through slipping. They however netted the ball on three occasions and consequently came out fairly comfortable winners.

Royal Scots' "B"..... 3 Goals.
R. G. A ..... Nil.

The table stands as under :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	9	8	0	1	45	1	17
Royal Scots "A"	8	6	2	0	21	3	12
Bo. Gymkhana	7	4	2	1	11	3	9
R. G. A.....	7	3	4	0	13	19	6
Telegraph	8	3	5	0	8	14	6
Y. M. C. A	9	3	5	1	5	16	8
Rovers.....	7	1	4	2	6	19	4
Customs	7	0	7	0	0	43	0

KIRKEE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

There was an excellent attendance at the Kirkee Race Course on Thursday, the first day of the Kirkee Monsoon Meeting. The weather looked threatening all the afternoon and there was a sharp shower about three o'clock, which promised badly, but fortunately the rain held off all the time that racing was going on. Several improvements have been made on the Course since the last meeting—principally a railed-in Second Enclosure near the entrence on the opposite side of the track to the First Enclosure, which made much more room ; and the railings round the corner leading into the straight have been replaced by better ones.

In the first Race, Little Exile got the best of the start, getting away with a lead of two lengths from his field and was never caught ; as he had the race well in hand he would have probably won from a level start. Lorna, in the Trial Stakes led as far as the straight, where Mist, who was much fancied came right away and won easily ; Heroine, who looked a dwarf beside the others, made up a lot of ground at the end, but Deane just failed to ride her into second place which Lorna managed to retain. In the Fourth Race, Good Luck gave a lot of trouble going to the post, and by request of his jockey the start was a standing one ; however, even so, he refused to get away on the word and lost several lengths on the other two which probably cost him the race. Veronique led all the way round, although Good Luck made up a lot of lost ground in the straight, he had lost too much at the start to win, Goodwin was a bad third, being obviously fat and out of condition.

The Footslogger's Stakes as was anticipated was a struggle between Kathleen and Milo. Most of the money was going on to Milo when the betting was opened, and Kathleen went back to 2½ to 1 ; then a large commission was executed and a big bet was taken about Kathleen, whose name was wiped off the slate. In the race Kathleen headed the field all the way round the Course and won fairly comfortably from Milo, King Edward being a bad third. The Desert Plate furnished another easy win for Burhan who was looking very fit and well-trained : he gave a lot of trouble at the post but the start was eventually a good one and he won comfortably.

Captain Bremher again officiated as Starter and with the exception of the first race when Little Exile managed to gain a couple of lengths, all the starts were very level and could not be bettered.

Dalal, the bookmaker cannot have had a very good day, as a good many favourites won, and the *coup* effected over Kathleen must have swamped a good deal of winnings on other races.

The Course was in most excellent condition, and if only the rain will keep off again on Saturday there should be another good day's racing, as the entries are again good. On Thursday the Horse Welter Plate was the only race in which so few as three horses faced the Starter, the other fields being good and the largest number of starters was eight, which is quite as many as the Kirkee Course can hold comfortably.

Lieut.-Col. Aplin, D. S. O., and the Officers of the 107th Pioneers were "at home" on Thursday, and brought their Band to play on the Course.

KIRKEE MONSOON MEETING.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

There was a very large attendance, the entire racing element at present in Poona being in evidence. Excellent sport was provided and Dalal, the solitary Bookmaker, had a brisk time of it. There was very little to choose between to-day's Meeting and the Extras which begin on the 27th. The following are the results :—

TRY AGAIN STAKES.—Five furlongs.

Major G. A. Leslie's Lorna, 10st 10lb, Mr Deane 1
Mr. P. R. Whalley's Mist, 12st .....Owner 2
Mr H. A. Johnson's Kitty, 8st 7lb .....Owner 3

Betting :—2 to 1 on Mist ; Evens Lorna, 4 to 1 against Kitty.

The Race.—Lorna led out from the start and never being headed won comfortably by two lengths, with a bad third.

Time.—1min 13 secs.

HORSE HANDICAP.—One mile.

Captain Mundy's Coriolan 10st.....Mr Miles 1
Captain W. E. Casson's Curfew, 11st 8lb, Capt. Hughes 2
Mr. Alderson's Veronique, 10st...Mr. Deane 3
Mr. M Rommell's Good Luck, 9st 11lb Mr. Griffin 4

Betting :—Evens Curfew and Coriolan ; 4 to 5 on Good Luck ; 2 to 1 against Veronique.

The Race.—Won easily by two lengths with a bad third.

Time :—1min. 53 1/5 secs.

MONSOON PLATE—Half a mile.

Aga S. Shah's Burhan, 12st.....Mr Deane 1
Mr S.M. Yussuf's Hobart, 8st.....Pheroze 2
Mr S.A. Wahad's Advocate-General 9st 9lb. Shunker 3

Also ran :—Nammar 9st 5lb and Faugh Ballagh 8st 7lb.

The Race—Burhan led from start to finish and won by a length, with two lengths between the second and third.

Time—55 mins. 2/5 secs.

Betting :—3 to 1 on Burhan ; Evens Hobart, 2 to 1 the others.

ARABIAN PLATE—One Mile.

Mr. M. H. Ebrahim's Swordsman, 9st. 9lb. Mr. Deane 1
Aga S. Shah's Reality, 8st. 3lb..... Lalla 2
Mr. Kaikushro Aspandiar's Chiragh, 8st. 7lb. J. K. Irani 3

Also ran.—Court Martial 10st 2lb.

Betting :—4 to 5 on Reality and Swordsman ; 2 to 1 against Swordsman and 3 to 1 Chiragh.

The Race.—Reality looked all over the winner, till Swordsman came down strong and snatched the verdict by a mere head, with a length between the second and third.

Time :—2 mins. 1 sec.

CALCUTTA PLATE.—Half a mile.

Mr.B.H. Alderson's Koregaon 11st. 1lb...Owner 1
Mr. S.B. Coate's Columbia, 9st. 7lb...Mr. Deane 2
Mr. D. M. King's Flash-Light 9st., 3lb, Mr. Griffin 3

Also ran:— Chandpa 10st. 11lb ; Sultan 9 st. and Cortovlin 9st 2lb.

Betting:—4 to 6 on Koregaon ; Evens Columbia and 3 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—Koregaon jumped off with a lead and maintained it all the way home, winning comfortably by a length, with one length between the second and third.

Time:— 57 secs.

SELLING PLASE.—2½ furlongs.

Capt. H. A. Mundsy's Blue Wing, 10st. 8lb., Mr. Tomkins 1
Mr. Morrison's Tigris, 9st. 5lb.....Capt Hughes 2
Mr. Kaikushrus Aspandiar's Chiragh, 8st. 4lb. J. K. Irani 3

Also ran :—Beauty II 10st. 4lb ; Nomen 9st. 7lb. and Fough Ballaugh 7st. 11b.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Blue Wing, twos, threes and four 1 the rest.

The Race.—Blue Wing at once assumed the lead and won a splended race by one and a half lengths, with half a length between the second and third.

No time wastaken.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

Final.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 20.

This was played this evening on His Highness the Maharaja's ground between the 14th Hussars and Colonel Desaraj Urs' team before a very large crowd of spectators. Colonel Brown Hutchinson and Officers of the 14th Hussars were "At Home." All Bangalore Society, including the Hon'ble Mr. Williams, the British Resident, General Scallon, the Bishop of Madras, and Mrs. Whitehead.

The game was a brilliant exhibition of polo from start to finish, the conclusion of the game being very exciting, the Hussars winning after a fine struggle by five goals to four.

The following is some description of play :—

FIRST CHUKKER.

On the ball being thrown in, a scrimmage took place in midfield, the Hussars gradually working it round the opponents' goal and sending it behind Desaraj's team. Then the ball was brought across the west boundary, Badger taking it away to the centre, and then up to Hussars' goal; but Astley saved the shot by bringing it round right-handed, Joicey taking possession, but sending it out to the west boundary. Recommencing, the Hussars attacked again, Stephens manœuvring the ball to the centre and then passing it to Bridges who took it up with a pretty run, the shot, however, going wide. The chukker ended with no score.

SECOND CHUKKER.

This opened with a penalty against the Hussars, Astley crossing Leader. Badger hit a free shot wide of the post. The Hussars then went up the field with the ball, Joicey in possession, but near the goal Joicey missed but Stephens following up put it through. Recommencing in the centre, Badger had a clear run up the field scoring with a long shot for Desaraj's team. Then the Hussars opened a fresh attack, Joicey taking the ball across to the left, then centring to Stephens who notched a second goal, the Hussars following up this success with a brilliant run and Stephens again having a chance adding a third goal, the chukker ending with the score :—

Hussars 3 goals to Desaraj's 1 goal.

THIRD CHUKKER.

Desaraj's team opened the attack, Leader obtaining an opportunity but missing goal they pressed the Hussars a couple of minutes till Stephens took the ball away to the other end, Bridges following, hitting the ball through with a neat stroke. During the rest of the chukker, the Hussars pressed warmly, till in the last minute Badger forced an opening and taking up the ball with a fine run scored with a splindid long shot. Score :—

Hussars 4 goals to Desaraj's 2 goals.

FOURTH CHUKKER.

This commenced with Leader hitting out and delivering with the team a combined attack which Bridges saved neatly at goal's mouth, the Hussars taking back the game, and during the rest of the time keeping their opponents strictly on the defence. Score :—

Same as before.

FIFTH CHUKKER.

This chukker saw some very even play. Both teams played brilliantly, each individual member exerting his utmost to bring advantage to his side. Early in the chukker, Joicey after some pretty play added the 5th goal, the chukker closing with the score :—

Hussars 5 goals to Desaraj's 2.

FINAL CHUKKER.

This was a very exciting game It was considered next to impossible for Desaraj's team to make up three goals in time, to equalize the Hussars' score, but they played a brilliant, forcing game playing with great combination, galloping for all they were worth. After 2 minutes, Leader led a strenuous attack scoring a goal amid enthusiastic applause. Playing again, from the centre, they pressed the Hussars hotly, Leader again forcing the ball up and sending it through to the outskirts with renewed applause. Just two minutes were left for play and 1 goal remained between them and draw when Danger galloped away with the ball and amid deafening cheers hit the ball toward goal just missing by less than a foot, as fifteen seconds later the bugle announced the conclusion of a splendid match, the Hussars just winning by a narrow margin of 5 goals to 4.

THE TEAM.

14th Hussars—Mr. Bridges, Major Stephens, Captain the Hon'ble Joicey and Mr. Astley.

Colonel Desaraj Urs' team.—Mr. Badger, Colonel Desaraj Urs, Colonel Leader and Mr. Dangar.

Upires—Major Hayes and Major Irvine, I. M. S.

At the conclusion of the game a large crowd gathered round the table on which was placed a magnificent trophy presented to the tournament by the Maharajah when the Hon'ble Mr. Williams, British Resident, in giving away the Cup to Major Stepens and the smaller trophies to each member of the winning team, made a short and happy speech. He said that in the absence of the Maharajah, which all regret, it was his pleasant duty on this occasion. He observed that owing to the winning ways of the Carabiniers the original Cup had been taken away by that regiment from the station but His Highness had generously come forward and offered another handsome Cup. It had been his pleasant duty during the brief period of ten months in Bangalore to present no less that four polo prizes and he was specially pleased on this occasion to present this fine trophy, the first time it had been won, to a splendid team like the Hussars and congratulated the Hussars, on their well-deserved victory, referring to their distinction in winning a fine tournament after only ten months residence in India and against such well-trained teams.

The function ended with cheers for the Maharajah, winners and runners up.

The Second Extra Day's races were postponed till Monday when a prospectus will be issued.

DEHRA DUN MONSOON MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

Dehra Dun evidently intends according its full support to forthcoming races, as no less than 25 horses are coming down to compete at the Monsoon Meeting.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SOUTH INDIA RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

Final Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 21.

The Southern India Amateur Racquets tournament came to a conclusion this afternoon with the final game in the Open Doubles. Yesterday the finals in the other matches were played off before a big crowd of ladies and gentlemen at the Mixed Service Club court, the following being the result :—

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—FINAL.

Prize cup presented by the Maharaja of Mysore.

Captain Traill R. E. beat Mr. Dangar, 13th Hussars by 15—10, 15—18—15—12, and 15,—5.

HANDICAP SINGLES—SEMI-FINAL.

Colonel Jones, minus 7 and one hand, beat Captain Traill, minus 7, by 15—10, 15—8, and 15—7. It was a fine game and Jones, in spite of the heavy handicap against so good opponents, won in splendid style.

HANDICAP DOUBLE.—FINAL.

Major Hayes and Captain Evans, plus 4, beat Captain Tovey and Stopford, plus, 1.

REGIMENTAL DOUBLES.

Captains Traill and Barstow, Royal Engineers beat Messrs. Moore and Rennie I. C. S., by 15—2, 15—8 and 18—15.

After the conclusion of the tournament Mr. Raymond, honorary Secretary of the tournament, gave away the prizes.

INTER-REGIMENTAL TOURNAMENT.

THE tie between the 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards at Harlingham was played on June 27, the attendance being the largest of the week. The Royal Horse Guards were without Major Fitzgerald, who met with an accident some days ago and may not play again this season, but Lord Alastair Innes-Ker made an excellent substitute, the sides lining out as follows :—2nd Life Guards.—Sir George Prescott, Mr. F. Penn, Captain H. C. S. Ashton, and Captain de Crespigny Royal Horse Guards.—Captain Rose, Mr. G. V. S. Bowlby, Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, and Captain H. E. Brassey. Major Chaplin was the umpire, and the Royal Horse Guards began scoring soon after the throw in, Mr. Bowlby hitting the ball through after a good run from the middle of the ground. The same player scored again a few minutes later, but before the bell rang for the change of ponies Mr. Penn followed up a fine hit by Capt. Ashton and gave the 2nd Life Guards their first goal. In the second stage of the game Mr. Bowlby back-handed a long hit by Capt. Brassey, and increased the lead of the Royal Horse Guards. There was no further scoring in the first half, the Royal Horse Guards thus leading by three goals to one at the end of half an hour's play. Capt. Brassey then hit two goals in succession in the fourth period, and there was no further scoring, the Royal Horse Guards passing into the semi-final ties by winning by 5 goals to 1.

The last of the preliminary ties in the tournament for this season was played on Queen's Parade, Aldershot, on June 28, between the 16th Lancers and the 21st Lancers, each team having shown fine form in the early ties. The 21st Lancers were the favourites after their win in the match against the 5th Lancers last Saturday. The sides on the 28th were :—16th Lancers.—Capt. G. E. Bellville, Mr. W. J. Shannon, Capt. C. L. K. Campbell, and Major G. E. Tuson. 21st Lancers,—Mr. C. C. Lister, Mr. D. W. Godfree, Mr. C. H. Delmege, and Mr. G. N. Reynolds. The ground had been specially prepared for the match, and it was in splendid condition, for there had been very little play upon it during the week. The 16th Lancers showed the better combination, Capt. Bellville being in fine form at "No. 1"; and, although the packed runs of the 21st Lancers' forwards were good, the 16th Lancers were the more accurate hitters, and they passed into the next round by winning by 5 goals to 2.

The tournament reached its semi-final stage at Hurlingham on July 2. This year there was an entry of fourteen teams for the competition, and of these the 20th Hussars (last year's winners), the 11th Hussars (the runners up), the Royal Horse Guards, and the 16th Lancers were left in to play at headquarters. The match on the 2nd was between the 20th Hussars and the Royal Horse Guards. 20th Hussars.—Capt. J. S. Cawley, Mr. S. A. P. Schreiber, Capt. H. C. Hessey, and Capt. H. R Lee (back) Royal Horse Guards.—Capt. Adrian Rose, Mr. G. V. S. Bowlby, Capt. H. E. Brassey, and Lord Alastair Innes-Ker (back). Umpires, Major K. McLaren and Major R. E. Chaplin. At the outset the Royal Horse Guards gave a very feeble display, and steadily fell into arrears ; but they improved as the game progressed, and, on the whole, had their share of the exchanges. At half-time the 20th Hussars had an advantage of four goals to two. In the fourth and fifth periods the Horse Guards had decidedly the best of the exchanges and pushed their opponents hard ; but the defence of the Hussars prevailed, and they in turn were pressing during the greater part of the final bout. Neither side, however, again proved equal to scoring, and the result was a win for the Hussars by 4 to 2. A match between the Beavers —Mr. J. S. Mason, Mr. J. Bellville, Mr. R. Emmet, and Mr. A. M. Tree (back)—and the Pathians—Mr. W. B. C. Burdon, Major G. R. Powell, Mr. A. Strang, and Mr. E. W. Barron (back)—followed. The Beavers won by 7 goals to 4.

The tournament was continued on July 3, the 11th Hussars meeting the 16th Lancers in the second of the penultimate games. The sides were: —11th Hussars.—Major T. T. Pitman, Mr. F. H. Sutton, Capt. P. D. FitzGerald and Mr. M. L. Lakin (back). 16th Lancers.—Capt. G. E. Bellville, Mr. W. J. Shannon, Capt. C. L. K. Campbell, and Major G. E. Tuson (back). Umpires, Major K. McLaren and Major R. E. Chaplin. Interest as to the result had soon departed from the game, for it was apparent by the end of the first period that the Lancers were quite outclassed. They contrived to place the initial goal to their credit a minute or two after the ball had been thrown in, but their attacks subsequently, which were few and far between, failed of fruition. At the first change of mounts the board indicated three goals to one in favour of the Hussars, who had increased their lead by four further points at half-time, while on the conclusion of the fifth period, when the game came to an end, they had advanced the score to 10 to 1.

THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR'S TEAM v. MADRID.

In spite of the threatening weather in the early part of the afternoon, there was a large crowd at Hurlingham on June 29, when the team which the Maharaja of Bikanir has brought from India met Madrid. A most interesting game was watched, both sides playing much better polo than was expected, the hitting of the Maharaja of Bikanir's side being especially effective ; the forwards were aided in meeting the ball by their sticks being longer than those used by English players, and they certainly seemed to be very little handicapped by playing upon 14-2 ponies rather than on the smaller ones which are used in India. The Maharaja of Bikanir used only grey ponies, but in the stud were several long-tailed chestnuts of very fine quality ; in fact all round the ponies were among the best which have been seen at headquarters this season. They were all bought in England especially for the tour, and no team could be better mounted. The full strength of each side played on Saturday, as follows :—The Maharaja of Bikanir's side.—Ranjit Singh, Maharaja of Bikanir, Bhairan Singh Bakhtawar Singh. Madrid.—M. E. de Escandon. Duke of Penaranda, Duke of Santona, Marquis de Villaviega, Major R. E. Chaplin was the umpire, and the time was taken by Major F. Blacker. The pace was fast from the beginning. Neither team scored during the first period, but halfway through the second period Ranjit Singh scored for his side, but M. de Escandon quickly equalised. After many attempts Ranjit Singh gave his side the lead before half-time with a fine shot across the mouth of the goal his hit being beautifully timed. In the next period the same player scored a third goal ; but the Madrid players in no way discouraged, packed well, and M. de Escandon was rewarded at the end of the fourth stage. In the next twenty minutes the light was so bad that very little of the play could be seen. Ranjit Singh hit a fourth goal in the fifth period ; but by scoring twice in succession (Marquis de Villaviega and the Duke of Santona) Madrid drew level on the stroke of time. The sides agreed to play on, but rain began to fall, and after four minutes' extra play Mr. St. Quintin had the bell rung again, and the match ended in a draw of 4 goals each. The thunderstorm was so bad that both the evening match and an attractive gymkhana were abandoned.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 20.

There has been considerable improvement in the conditions of the weather in the United Provinces and the Punjab

A large rise in the pressure along the Himalayas brought trough low pressure further away from the hills which has enabled the Bay Monsoon current to pass freely up the Gangetic Plain as far as the Punjab.

The same change has also drawn the Bombay Monsoon current in greater volume into North-West India. Local rain has accordingly extended into the United Provinces, the Punjab and Rajputana and there are prospects of some continuance. In the remainder of the country the strength of the Monsoon has been maintained.

In Burma the rainfall has been general on the coast and local in the interior, Mergui recording 6 inches, Moulmein 4, Rangoon and Bassein 1, Diamond Island 3, Akyab 2 and Lashio 4 inches. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded and humidity and temperature are normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, no rain has fallen in orissa but nearly general rain occurred in other parts of the division. Silchar reports 1 inch, Shillong 1 1/2, Cherrapoonjee 4 inches, Dhubri 1 1/2, Jessore 1, Calcutta 1 1/2, Dinajpur 4, Darjeeling 2, Purnea 3, Hazaribagh 1 1/2 and Ranchi 1 inch. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded and humidity and temperature are normal except along the foot of the Himalayas where the weather is cooler than usual.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, light local rain has fallen in the United Provinces, Central Provinces and to the east of Central India. The principal amounts are Gorakhpur 1 inch, Muktesar 1 1/2 inches, Chakrata 3/4 inch, Dehra Dun and Roorkee 1/2, Meerut, Agra, Lucknow and Nowgong 1/4, Raipur 3 inches and Pachmarki 1 1/2 inches. The skies are almost completely overcast in the United Provinces and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere while humidity has increased considerably in the area of rainfall and is now normal except in the Central Provinces and west of Central India where it is still slightly in defect. Another fall of temperature has taken place, but the temperature is still considerably above normal.

In the North-West of India, nearly general rain is reported from East Punjab and local rain in Rajputana, and a few falls from Gujarat. Amballa and Simla had half an inch, Ludhiana one quarter, Jaipur three inches and Veraval and Surat half an inch. The skies are almost completely overcast in East Punjab and moderately to thickly clouded in parts of Rajputana, Gujarat and Lower Sind and are clear elsewhere. The air has become much damper in the Punjab and in Rajputana and with the exception of the Frontier Province humidity is now practically normal while the temperature has fallen but remains somewhat above normal except in Kashmir, Baluchistan, Sind and Gujarat where it is nearly normal.

In the Peninsula, the rainfall has been general in the West Coast which a few falls occurred elsewhere, Ratnagiri reporting 1 inch, Mormugao 1 1/2 inches, Karwar 1 inch, Mangalore and Mercara 2 and Calicut and Cochin 1 inch each. Cloud is thick in the western half of the Peninsula and light to moderate in the eastern half while humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Burma coast, Deltaic, Bengal and in the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the remainder of India except in the eastern portion of the Madras Presidency, and Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana while in the latter two of these areas a few falls may occur.

The Mail steamer which left Aden on the 14th experienced, from 53° E to 68°, fresh to strong monsoon, considerable sea swell and cloudy weather with a few passing showers. Thence to arrival, moderate to strong monsoon cloudy weather with frequent heavy showers.

The strength of the monsoon has diminished slightly in the west of the Arabian Sea, but has increased considerably in the portion near the Bombay coast.

The occurrence of frequent heavy showers at Sea is usually associated with a deficiency of rain in the interior.

NORTHERN INDIA WEATHER REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

To-day's whether Report shows that considerable improvement has occurred in monsoon conditions over Northern India

The Bay current has commenced to pass freely up the Gangetic Plain as far as the Punjab, and fair to moderate heavy rain has been received over the United Provinces, to the east of the Punjab, and in the eastern part of Rajputana and Gujarat.

There is some prospect of the continuance of the rainfall in which sowings which have been delayed will be proceeded with.

Since 1st June Bombay has had 60·27 inches of rain up to date. Stray showers were noticed on Saturday during the day as well as in the night. Yesterday morning there was a continuous downpour until noon. There was no rain in the afternoon but the sky remained overcast and the clouds broke at 11 p. m. The record at various stations during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was :—1·70 inches at Byculla ; 2·25 in the Fort ; 2 10 on the Esplanade and 6·53 at Colaba. The total up to 21st July since 1st June last year was 26·18 inches. This year Bombay has more than double the quantity of rain it had last year.

The monsoon burst at Naini Tal on Friday evening. The rain continued falling till nearly midnight.

A welcome shower of rain fell in Lucknow on Friday. There is now every sign of the Monsoon at that station.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Ismaila, Captain J. W. Ross R. N. R., which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 20th instant from Calcutta, reports having experienced fine weather on the East coast and rough weather on the West coast

The steamer Beasborough, Captain R. W. P. Padgett, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Karachi, reports having experienced strong Monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	52 35	47 06	46 49	53 74
Sunday, 21st July, 1907	4 43	4 33	4 24	6 53
Total	56 78	51 39	50 73	60 27
Total to date, 1906.....	27 17	27 70	32 01	26 13

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 21.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cents.	Total to Date, In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill.....	2 50	46 67

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 20th July 1907, was 29,600. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 20TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·374	NW	13	97·3	88·4	79	....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·311	WSW	8	95·2	83·3	88	....	0·00	−0·13
Muscat	29·295	SE	4	102·3	87·0	80	....	0·80	−7·40
Aden	29·651	SW	13	91·8	82·8	71	....	0·00	−0·01
Lahore	29·401	SE	8	113·4	80·6	54	....	1·62	−4·23
Sirsa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delhi	29·502	W	8	109·2	78·2	85	0·12	1·05	−8·53
Agra	29·562	Calm	11	97·0	77·9	91	0·29	1·29	−8·83
Cawnpore	29·463	SE	3	100·4	81·9	79	....	0·0	−10·64
Allahabad	29·452	ESE	4	103·6	81·5	76	0·02	1·30	−11·98
Jhansi	29·509	E	5	99·2	80·2	86	0·15	2·26	−11·99
Jacobabad	29·221	SE	6	113·6	85·6	77	....	1·75	plus 0·64
Karachi	29·399	WSW	16	94·9	84·6	69	....	1·77	−1·15
Jeypore	29·499	ESE	5	93·2	75·6	84	3·43	4·39	−3·98
Ajmere	29·480	SW	13	99·9	80·3	74	0·05	0·68	−8·96
Deesa	29·475	SSW	20	100·2	79·4	86	0·05	1·95	−7·09
Ahmedabad	29·494	SW	10	96·1	79·7	68	....	4·21	−10·73
Bhuj	29·446	WSW	16	98·1	81·2	89	....	3·06	−3·66
Jamnagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·461	SSW	17	86·8	80·8	91	0·18	0·67	....
Rajkot	29·185	SW	18	94·4	77·7	78	....	4·26	....
Bhavnagar	29·493	SW	10	93·1	79·5	76	0·04	2·75	−·75
Para.									
Veraval	29·490	WSW	17	84·6	80·3	84	0·38	9·86	−3·95
Neemuch	29·309	WSW	16	94·6	76·7	71	....	1·01	−9·32
Indore	29·340	W	7	92·1	77·1	72	....	4·94	−7·71
Sangor	29·493	WNW	8	91·2	77·5	75	2·40	11·07	−1·57
Jubbulpore	29·320	SE	4	91·5	75·3	88	0·31	5·35	−1·68
Hoshangabad..	29·321	SW	3	90·9	78·3	73	....	9·46	−7·86
Khandwa	29·336	W	8	93·2	80·6	71	....	9·64	−6·82
Raipur	29·335	W	10	93·7	78·4	85	2·63	19·31	plus 0·82
Nagpur	29·340	W	5	92·1	76·1	80	0·01	18·41	plus 0·08
Amraoti	29·350	W	10	94·2	77·4	67	....	10,38	−3·24
Akola	29·348	NW	9	93·3	77·9	68	....	7·21	−2·24
Surat	29·328	E	11	91·1	77·6	66	0·46	9·49	−19·73
Malegaon	29·389	WNW	13	93·4	75·3	70	....	11·17	plus 3·48
Bombay	29·377	WSW	13	83·3	76·3	85	2·21	59·41	+14·48
Poona	29·394	C	12	87·0	71·8	78	....	12·86	plus 3·32
Ahmednagar..	29·412	SW	9	84·2	71·5	75	0·03	8·49	plus 1·30
Aurangabad ..	29·386	W	16	89·2	69·2	80	0·37	6·79	....
Sholapur	29·408	SW	11	91·7	72·5	76	....	14·38	plus 7·72
Ratnagiri	29·622	WSW	11	87·3	75·9	91	1·14	40·85	−14·24
Bijapur	29·537	SW	13	88·7	71·2	80	....	2·69	−3·35
Belgaum.....	29·539	WSW	15	84·8	69·8	95	0·52	9·1·	−9·05
Mormugao.....	29·585	NW	13	83·5	75·2	93	1·5·	56·03	plus 9·60
Karwar	29·667	SW	3	80·6	75·8	88	1·13	59·70	−2·26
Mangalore	29·713	W	5	89·4	73·4	94	2·20	48·32	−13·92
Calicut	29·757	SW	7	87·2	72·7	97	1·07	58·34	plus 2·74
Cochin	29·782	W	L	88·2	74·2	96	1·11	50·16	plus 7·05
Bangalore	29·337	WSW	12	80·7	68·8	90	....	12·11	plus 6·49
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·604	W	7	93·3	74·7	73	....	6·48	−2·02
Masulipatam...	29·581	WNW	11	96·1	83·6	66	....	10·05	plus 1·43
Bellary	29·644	W	8	89·0	75·6	86	0·15	6·32	plus 3·58
Cuddapah	29·639	W	7	92·7	73·9	64	....	4·04	−1·71
Madras	29·638	WSW	7	97·6	78·3	65	0·10	4·94	plus 0·26
Colmbatore ..	29·729	SW	13	84·9	70·1	86	....	3·55	plus 1·12
Trichinopoly..	29·692	W	9	96·1	73·8	69	....	3·66	plus 1·40
Negapatam ..	29·674	W	8	87·2	80·0	90	....	2·74	+0·12
Colombo	29·773	SW	7	84·9	77·0	89	....	14·58	+2·97

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J H = 1·15 (43·83) ; G T H = 1·41 (47·07) ; St G H = 1·37 (46·41) ; O P = 2·21 (56·41).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Jaipur and has changed by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly at Surat, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lahore and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Deesa, Dwarka, Veraval, Neemuch, Aurangabad and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 16° in excess of normal in several places to the north of Latitude 20° and also at Poona, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Cuddapah ; minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Ajmere, Indore and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in almost all districts. Humidity shows a considerable rise at Colombo and Jhansi.

Rain has fallen all along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and also at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jaipur, Ajmere, Deesa,

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The Trooping of the Colour.

THE official celebration of his Majesty's Birthday took place on Friday, June 28; at all naval and military stations, the event being announced in London by the firing of a salute in St. James's Park by the Artillery brought from Woolwich. As is usual on such occasions, the main interest centered in the Trooping of the Colour by the Guards on the Horse Guards Parade, a ceremony honoured by the presence of their Majesties and by that of other members of the royal family. Although there was rain in the morning by ten o'clock in spite of dull sky and clouds which were somewhat lowering crowds of those fortunate enough to have secured tickets began to arrive on the ground. They found it already lined by some 400 men drawn from the Grenadiers and the Irish Guards a large square being thus duly marked out for the evolutions of the battalions taking part in the parade. Along the Horse Guards front facing the Park decorations of somewhat more than the usual elaborate character had been carried out. Every window was packed mostly with ladies so that the whole scene had its framework of living faces while on the ground behind the Guardsmen and the police thousands of onlookers found place the ladies again predominating.

Before eleven o'clock, the hour fixed for the ceremony, her Majesty the Queen, driving from Buckingham Palace by way of Whitehall, had entered the Horse Guards building, and taken up her position at one of the windows overlooking the Parade Ground. Other members of the royal family present included the Princess of Wales, with whom were Princess Mary of Wales and three of her brothers, the eldest, of course, being absent at Osborne, where he is at the Naval College. Princess Victoria accompanied her Majesty, and Princess Christian with her two daughters, and the Duchess of Connaught with Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught also attended the ceremony.

THE KING'S ARRIVAL.

Shortly after half-past ten o'clock the bands of the four regiments of the Guards began to arrive on the Parade Ground, each led by the drum-major in state uniform, and hardly had they taken up position before the eight battalions which were to play their part in the Trooping of the Colour successively marched on to the Parade. Of these two companies were furnished by the 1st Grenadier Guards one by the 3rd Grenadiers, two by the 1st Scots Guards, and one by the 2nd Scots Guards, while the 1st Irish Guards, who were to furnish the guard for the Colour, also had two companies present. In command of the parade was Lieut-Col F. J. Erskine (1st Scots Guards), Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; Capt. B. H. S. Romilly (1st Scots Guards), Adjutant in Brigade Waiting, was the adjutant; and Major the Earl of Cavan (1st Grenadier Guards) was major of the parade. Presently arrived two squadrons of the 1st Life Guards, with the band of the regiment.

Just as Big Ben boomed out eleven o'clock a movement was visible among the crowd along the Processional Avenue leading from Buckingham Palace, announcing to the onlookers that the royal cavalcade was approaching. Presently one saw hats waving, and then came a gleam of steel through the foliage. Then the faint echoes of cheers reached one's ears, and presently Major J. M. Steele, brigade major, led the royal procession on to the Parade Ground. Behind him rode a detachment of Household Cavalry, followed by the aides-de-camp and two of the King's Indian orderly officers in their gorgeous Eastern uniforms, and then, heralded by the clash of the rifles as the troops sharply presented arms and by the strains of the National Anthem, at which all the men present uncovered, his Majesty the King, King Edward wore the uniform of his Grenadier Guards, with the ribbon of the Garter. Behind him rod the Prince of Wales in general's uniform, with the Grand Duke of Hesse in a light blue German uniform. Next in the procession were Prince Andrew of Greece, the Grand Duke Boris in a Russian uniform and wearing a white fur kalpak, the Duke of Connaught in field-marshal's uniform, Prince Arthur of Connaught in the uniform of the Scots Greys, Prince Christian, the Maharaja of Bikaner in white uniform with scarlet sash and turban of gold, the Earl of Sefton (Master of the Horse), the Earl of Dundonald (Gold Stick in Waiting), various military attaches, Lord Mathuen, and other officers.

THE CEREMONY.

Having inspected the line to the tune of Waterson's Triumphal Slow March, played by the massed bands, under Lieut. J. Mackenzie Rogan, Coldstream Guards, and the Berliner Luft as a quick step, his Majesty took up his position at the saluting-point, just below the window at which her Majesty was seated, above the carriage way entrance from Whitehall.

The ceremony of "The Troop" then proceeded. To the Irish Guards was confided the duty of escorting the King's Colour. The first quick march was "The Gladiator's Farewell"; the escort of the Colour took place to the strains of the "British Grenadiers," while the trooping itself was accompanied by "The Grenadiers March" and "The Coburg March." The march past in slow time was accompanied for the Irish Guards by "Let Erin Remember," for the Grenadiers by "The Duke of York's March," and for the Scots Guards by "The Garb of Old Gaul." The lines and distances were beautifully kept, though when the march past in quick time followed the alignment was even better. The tunes for this were "St. Patrick's Day," "The British Grenadiers," and "Highland Laddie" for the three regiments respectively. A Royal Salute concluded the proceedings the King, with the foreign princes and those of his own house, with suites and escort, riding off to the strains of the National Anthem, repeated again and again amid cheers as the Queen and Princess Victoria, the Princess of Wales and her children, and the other royal personages drove back to Buckingham Palace, this time across the Parade Ground.

THE KING AND THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

On the lawn at Buckingham Palace at six o'clock in the evening the King presented long-service medals to members of the Honourable Artillery Company, the ancient regiment of which he is captain-general and colonel-in-chief. From open windows of the Palace the Queen, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Victoria, Prince and Princess Andrew of Greece, and members of the royal Household watch the ceremony of inspection. One of the veterans was ninety years old, and was in the care of a nurse.

The King handed medals to thirty-three men serving with the colours and fifty-one veterans, the member of the regiment with the longest service being Col. W. H. Snell, with nearly sixty years. The King addressed the regiment, and Lord Denbigh replied, acknowledging the honour conferred upon the ancient corps.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Rees, M. P., presided in the absence of Lord Wenlock at a meeting of the East India Association held on June 28 at the Caxton Hall when Mr. J. B. Pennington formerly of the Madras Civil Service, read a paper on Indian Administration. Mr. Pennington emphasised first the necessity of young Civil Servants learning the language of the district in which they are to be employed. There never was a time when a thorough knowledge of the local language was more necessary than now. As to the best means of acquiring the language, he did not believe in the mixed college for the training of both English and Indian civilians. To acquire a good working knowledge of the language and character of the common people one must go about the country with them and away from English-speaking or even high caste natives, and perhaps the most effectual way was a long shooting excursion. It seemed to be almost universally admitted at last that qualified Indians must be employed more and more largely in the higher ranks of Government, and that Sir Thomas Munro was rightwhen he said nearly a century ago that it was impossible to govern anypeople while excluding them from all share in their own government. The methods of the Indian Government might be improved by a freer association of the intellectual natives of the country in the upper ranks of the official hierarchy. It was quite possible that in this way might be found the real remedy for the present unsatisfactory relations between the Government and the native Press. No one who had worked in close association with the better class of highly educated native officials could have any doubt as to their ability or as to the loyalty of their co-operation in the work of honest government. It was true that the higher education was one of the causes of the present "unrest," but education alone would not excite such bitter feeling as apparently exists in many parts of India at present, and it was impossible not to fear that a very reasonable Indian paper might be right in thinking that some of the mischief was due to "the hauteur of modern Englishmen," Mr. Pennington advocated the offering of some inducement to the better class of administrator to stay longer in the country, and to the inferior class to go at an earlier date.

THE July number of Memoirs of the Indian Agricultural Department deals with insect injuries to Indian Agriculture.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

TRUE GREATNESS.

Of course, Mark Twain made capital fun out of a friend's discovery that his were the books which Darwin read as his bedside treasures, but he would feel none the less happy at the discovery. Beneath his merry assumption of egotism and self-esteem there lurks the true modesty of the great man, who is surprised to find himself famous with his peers. Darwin himself hardly understood his own greatness. He so hated the controversy which the publication of his work aroused, that he declared himself sorry that he had written it. The dear old man almost had his breath taken away when Gladstone went to see him. "Why, he talked just as if he had been an ordinary person like ourselves," he said, when the statesman had taken his departure. That phrase came as Darwin's unconscious repetition of one which had escaped the lips of Gladstone himself a few days earlier, when, commenting on the vicissitudes of Dante, he said, "How strange it is to think that these great souls whose words are a beacon-light to all the generations that have come after them, should have cares and anxieties to vex them in their daily life, just like the rest of us common mortals!"

POETRY AND POLITICS.

Gladstone's humility was not affected. Fox would say of one of his own speeches, "Ah, that was a very fine speech indeed." Gladstone regarded his own as of little account, and not to be entitled to permanent consideration. Speaking once to a public gathering at which Tennyson was present, he thus defined the difference, as it seemed to him, between the statesman and the poet: "We public men—who play a part which places us much in view of our countrymen—we are subject to the danger of being momentarily intoxicated by the kindness, by the undue homage of kindness, we may receive. It is our business to speak, but the words which we speak have wings and fly away. The work of Mr. Tennyson is of a higher order. . . . Your record to-day of the additons which have been made to your municipal body may happen to be examined in distant times, and some may ask with regard to the Prime Minister, 'Who was he, and what did he do? We know nothing about him.' But the Poet Laureate has written his own song on the hearts of his countrymen that can never die. Time is powerless against him."

LIONISING.

Hundreds of letters from all sorts and conditions of people have been received by Mark Twain since he reached London. He will sympathise, therefore, with Dickens in America, who had to engage a secretary on the spot to deal with his correspondence there. This sort of fame has its penalties, and it might be thought to have originated in America. But the London which James Hogg knew was every bit as bad. Upon visiting the capital he complained that he received letters at the rate of a hundred a day, inviting him to dinner. Wherever he went he stipulated that there was to be "no party," and, of course, his hosts and hostesses protested to comply. But though there might be no party for dinner, "by the time we get a few glasses of wine drunk, the rapping at the door begins, and continues without intermission for an hour and a half. Then we go upstairs, and find both drawing-rooms crammed as full as ever you saw sheep in a fold. And then I am brought in and shown, like any other wild beast, all the ladies curtseying and flattering, and begging for one shake of my hand." Such "flummery," he declared, he had never before seen, yet at each reception he was taken in in the same way.

THE OMNIVOROUS RAT.

A contemporary has asserted that the rat does ten million pounds' worth of damage per year in this country. Several instances of their destructiveness are cited. As a fact, their feats are almost incredible. Their greatest record was established in a slaughterhouse near Paris, where rats in a single night picked to the bone the carcases of thirty-five horses. There is very little that they will not eat; eggs, young birds, and animals are among the dainties which they snap up in the ordinary course of business. But when pressed by hunger they will eat anything through which they can drive their terrible teeth. They have devoured dead men in London mortuaries; they killed and partly ate an infant in a London suburb a few years ago. They have gnawed the soles of the elephants at the Zoo; they have eaten their way through fat pigs, they have gnawed off the legs of living birds, and tunnelled a hen as she sat upon her eggs. Needless to say, rat will eat rat. The idea that a trapped rat will bite off an imprisoned leg and so escape seems to be wrong; it is the other rats which do the biting. They eat the captive, and leave his leg because they cannot get it out of the trap.

THE APPRENTICE PROBLEM.

Ten thousand pounds will be wanted during the next twelve months, it is stated, for premiums for apprentices. If that may be taken as representative of the general conditions under which apprentices are indentured, then it is not surprising that apprenticeships are unpopular. The boy who is to be an engineer or a printer or a carpenter or a reporter, if he have any aptitude for the calling to which he is put, ought soon after starting work to be earning, and receiving, money instead of paying his master for the privilege of serving him. Trade unionists know how ready lads are to learn a trade, and for that reason stipulate that the number of apprentices upon the staff shall not exceed a very slender proportion of the whole. Premiums, and the length of time which a boy has to serve, are, with this hostility of the unions towards the apprenticeship system; the great hindrances to boys becoming by gradual process masters of their craft.

LIFE'S HADICAP.

There are apprentices and apprentices—some too utterly bad to be retained, others so far above the average that it is a shame to hold them to the strict letter of their bond. A provincial newspaper, whose chief has a genius for developing the faculties of the youngsters committed to his keeping, has for years served as a nursery for Fleet Street. He takes a youth and apprentices him; if he turns out a success his indentures are practically disregarded; he is paid a salary aproximating to that of the senior members of the staff. Capacity, not age, determines most of the engagements to which men are assigned. One brilliant lad leapt ahead of his fellows on that staff. He was given his head, and single-handed, would turn out a first person verbatim report of a Cabinet member's speech and have it in the next morning's paper. He was one of the youngsters whose indentures were disregarded, so far as payment is concerned. At nineteen, though still an apprentice, he was editor of an evening paper. The judgment of the man in the provinces who gave him this position was sound judgment, and for more than a dozen years it has been endorsed with increasing emphasis by Fleet-street.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH KNIGHT.

The death of the venerable Mr. Joseph Knight, F. S. A., will be heard of with widespread regret. He was born in 1829. For many years he was dramatic critic to several papers, including the *Athenæum* and the *Globe*. Since 1883 he has been editor of *Notes and Queries*—a post for which his tastes and talents admirably fitted him. His one great hobby was book-collecting, and it used to be said of him that he was able to "spot" a first edition an eighth of a mile of without the aid of glasses. Mr. Knight was the author of a number of books, including a "Life of Dante Gabriel Rossetti" and a "Life of David Garrick." He edited "Downe's Roscius Anglicanus," with historical preface, in 1886. He also contributed the notices of actors to the "Dictionary of National Biography." Mr. Knight was of a kindly nature, and was held in much respect by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance.

PREVIOUS RISINGS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

It is over fifty-five years since there was any revolt and bloodshed in the part of Southern France which is at present in a state of convulsion. That was at the coup d'etat preceding the establishment of the Second Empire, when some serious attempts at resistance were made in the region now affected. The military then acted with such uncompromising vigour, however, that submission was speedily assured; and twenty years later—in 1871—the only really serious Communist risings in Southern France occurred at Lyons, Toulouse, and Marseilles. But in ancient days, Montpelier, Narbonne, Beziers, Carcasonne, and Perpignan were notorious as turbulent cities which often gave the greatest trouble to their rulers.

MONUMENT TO LORD CLIVE.

In view of the movement recently set on foot and supported with so much heartiness by Lord Curzon, to erect in India some worthy memorial of clive, as the founder of British supremacy in the East, it may be of interest to note that exactly fifty years ago a meeting was held, under the presidency of Lord Hill and attended by a number of gentlemen connected with the Indian services, at which it was resolved to erect a monument to Clive in his native country. As an outcome of this meeting, a monument consisting of a bronze figure by Marochetti, on a granite pedestal, was in 1860 erected in the market-square of Shrewsbury.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 1st June, amounted to Rs. 28,274, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year, of Rs. 9,079. The total earnings from 1st January to 1st June were Rs. 5,72,237, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 91,906.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Baron Cawdor, 2,764 tons Captain B C Goudey, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE steamer Ipswich, 513 tons Captain G R Wallace arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from London in ballast and 17 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa 3,426 tons, Captain E J P Clowes, arrived in harbour on the 19th July from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Bossbrough, 2,469 tons, Captain R W P Padgett, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ellora 1,491 tons, Captain C G Cocklin arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Hall Line steamer Crosby Hall 2,596 tons, Captain B H Haldy, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Istok 1,849 tons, Captain M Ticac sailed on the 20th instant for Hongkong &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain G R E tow, will sail to day for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and 95 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Crostafels 3,105 tons Captain H Moller, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg &c. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ismaila, 2,317 tons, Captain J W Ross R N R arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal rice, and general.

THE steamer Bilyeh, Captain T G Scott arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of Petroleum in bulk.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Karser 1,713 tons Captain P Von Hidt sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c via Mormugoa with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Africa 2,565 tons Captain J Raicich arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford R N R, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Karachi with mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt Marriot, Maj Crofton, Mrs Burbridge, Mr Estheridge, Lt Bell, Capt Bishop, Mr H B Fletcher, Mr E Bayley, Mr G A Robertson, Mr S Van Leer, Mr Pritam Singh, Mr Luximan Chetty, seven officers ship wrecked crew of S S Nithsdale and 109 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Ross	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Lieut Harrold	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Holloway	Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 20.

Bisobrough	2469 Padgett	
Budrie	1613 tn 100 Fairweather	G Jivaji
Blumbra	2215 Brow	M & Co
Baron Cawdor	Gaudey	G G Tejpal Co
Baron Inverdale	2140 Pullerton	K Nixon & Co
Caledonia	3539 Toogue	P & O Co
Courtland	760 Ebraldum	M'Go & 17-7 B S N Co
Dumra	763 McDiarmed	Persian Gulf M M & Co
Ellora	1491 Cacklin	M M & Co
Fazilka	3688 Wilson	M M & Co
Helios	860 Kundsen	F F Campbell & Co
Ituara	Thomson	M M & Co
Ipswich	513 Wallace	
Massgon	3522 Powell	P & O Co
Malta	3900 Peters	N F P & O Co
Shahnoor	2783 Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	3966 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751 Davison	Shah S N Co
Umballa	3429 Clowes	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—July 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Villle de Tamatave	2353	Peoncellier	Havre	31-7	K Nixon & Co
B	Crostafels	3105	Woller	Hamburg	19-7	Glade & Co
G & R	Crosby Hall	2596	Haldy	Antwerp	19-7	R N & Co
C&R	Binbigh Hall	3311	Downe	Liverpool	19-8	K Nixon & Co
D & E	Warrior	2261	Smith	Antwerp	25-7	W & A G & Co
F	Whitgrift	2842	Coltor	Hamburg	30-7	W & A G & Co
G	Reichstag	1319	Thle	Durban	29-7	A Strandes
H	Rosconbe	3433	Winsborn	Liverpool	25-7	W & A G & Co
K	Castella	2339	Leighton	Hull	19-7	F Muir & Co
L	Morocco	2476	Boxhall	Hull	3-8	F Muir & Co
M	Nerbudda	1916	Williams	Natal	23-7	M M & Co
N	Mousouri	1738	Geddie	Mauritius	B & P S N Co	
O	Vicent	2420	Nicholson	Rodam	24-7	W & A G & Co
P	Shah Allum	1917	Page	Geddah	20-7	Shah S N Co
Q	Kaiser	1714	Von Holde	Durban	19-7	A Strandes

H. W. P. D.

Bahaduri	829	Fakeers	N F	Bo S N Co		
Mahanadi	647	Ahmed	N F	Bo S N Co		
Satrunji	847	Hoosein	K'chi	19-7	Bo S N Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bombay Maru	3358	Ishikawa	Kobe	20-7	N Y Kaisha
2	Masilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	26-7	W & A G & Co
3	Rajput	3615	Clingare	N F	23-7	T Morrison & Co
4	Clan Lodle	2499	Gladstone	Liverpool	20-7	F Muir & Co
6	Morven	3272	Robertson	K'chi	20-7	K Nixon & Co
7	Knight Errant	1779	Kendall	Antwerp	23-7	K N & Co
8	Istok	1830	Ticac	Shanghai	20-7	A L S N Co
10&11	Marmora	3239	Weston	S'gh'i	26-7	P & O Co
12	Persia	4188	Haughton	Aden	27-7	P & O Co
15	Afghan Prince	3183	Campbell	Hull	27-7	W & A G & Co
15	Linga	937	Rickford	K'chi	26-7	M M & Co
16	Madura	1973	Elton	Busreh	23-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Ipswich s	Wallace	London, June 6
	Umballa s	Clowse	Calcutta, July 8
20	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, July 18
	Bossborough s	Padgett	Karachi, July 17
	Sllora s	Cocklen	Calcutta, July 5
	Ismaila s	Ross	Calcutta, July 8
21	Africa s	Raiich	Trieste, July 3
	Bulysses s	Scott	Batoum, June 30

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Castello s	Leighton	Hull, &c
	Schwarzenfels s	Franzius	Hamburg, &c
	Crosby Hall s	Haldy	Antwerp
	Istok s	Ticac	Hongkong
	Crostafels s	Moller	Hamburg, &c
	Kaiser s	Holdt	Zanzibar, &c
	Arabia s	Leigh	London
21	Baron Cowder s	Goudey	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Bessborough, for Dunkirk, &c.
" Persia, for London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	From
16	Clan Macintyre	Coast
17	Flamingo	Calcutta
17	Inverclyde	Sydney
18	Shirala	Calcutta
19	Argonfels	Antwerp
19	Clan Macnab	Liverpool

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

20	Lawada	Calcutta
23	Lyn laura	Bombay
25	Kageshima Maru	Penang
25	Langton Hall	Coast
31	Nadir	Bombay
29	Umfuli	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY, JULY 14.

Date.	ARRIVALS. Vessels.	From	DEPARTURES. Date.	To
April 9	Minto R I M S	Mucalla	8	Perim
June 28	Persens H M S	Sea	11	Sea
29	Falcon	Somali Coast		
July 6	Wissmann	Hodeidah	10	Mucalla
7	Woodcock	Somali Coast	8	Somali Coast
	Meynn	Perim		Perim
	Missir	Red Sea Ports	9	Red Sea Ports
	Schornhorst	Yokohama	7	Bremen
	Dowgate	Cardiff		Busreh
	Africa	Zeilla		
	Mobla via	London	8	Sydney
	Gulstan	Do		Persian Gulf
8	Maisonneuli	Jeddah		Busreh
	Herzog	Hamburg	9	Durban
9	Ahmadi	Bombay	11	Jeddah
	Glenfalloch	Cardiff		
	China	Bombay	9	Trieste
10	Vorwaerts	Trieste		Kobe via K'chi
	Palma	London	10	Japan
	Culma	Do		Karachi
	Trieste	Kobe via K'chi	11	Trieste
	Swaledale	Bombay	10	Hull
	Flanio Giolo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Binger	D'Jibouti	11	D'Jibouti
	Egypt	Bombay		London
	Minto R I M S	Perim		
12	Mashtari	Bom-say		
	Sheikh	Karachi	12	Hull
13	Armand Behic	Marseilles	13	S'ney via B'bay
	Kliest	Sydney		Bremen
	P Regent Luitpold	Hamburg		Yokohama
	Barbarigo	Venice		Calcutta
	Woodcock	Bosbera		
	Clan Lamont	Calcutta	13	London
	Megma	Perim		
14	Queen Amelie	Cardiff		
	Perseus H M S	Sea		

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—85 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 56 bales wool, R Rampratab; 37 bales wool and goat hair, R M Kooka; 100 bales wool and goat hair, H N H Essa; 80 bales wool and goat hair, R Moladina; 45 bales wool, 83 bales wool and goat hair, A H Mahomed and Co; 21 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 9 3/4 tons old copper coins, Coutts and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—46 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co

FOR MANCHESTER

Massilia s—54 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—6,000 cwts wheat and 15,600 cwts cotton-seed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Warrior s—14 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton-fly and waste, C Hirji and Co; 110 bales cotton, D Jamsetji and Co; 28 bale savri cotton, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

Kt. Errant s—275 bales cotton, N Cursetji and Co; 85 bales silky cotton, N Peerbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG

Whitgrift s—50 cwt clibanum, L Purshotum; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 298 bales cotton-fly, C Hirji and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—5,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bessborough s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixion and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—15 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

Dunbigh Hall s—300 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—150 bales twist The M B Kaisha.

Marmora s—45 cwt isharkfins and fishmaws A Allarakhia and Co; 4 cases moye teeth M M Essabhoy, 65 cwt sharkfins K M Miani, 96 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—343 bales twist Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—104 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Via	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st July 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	..	..	..	...	..
Teheran	21	11	35	2	32
Suez	21	2	20	0	27

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., 21st July 1907.

	Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	21st July 1907.	0	28	0	7
" Karachee	Ditto	0	13	0	1
" Madras	Ditto	0	19	0	1

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended (27-6 07).

Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted (12-7-07) Bhamo route to China interrupted between Tengyuch and Yungchang (18-7-07).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (20-7-07).

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th June 1907, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,96,000	Rs. 2,70,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	389	536	8	853
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	37,12,148	76,41,749	93,755	1,14, 7,652
Total for 26 weeks	38,68,148	79,11,749	97,755	1,18,77,652
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,70,034	2,21,403	53,085	4,44,522
Per mile of Ry. do.	337	439	105	881
Total to corresponding date do.	36,90,315	73,26,315	1,41,881	1,11,58,511

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 14,522
Increase to date .. " 7,19,141

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th June 1907, on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 2,13,000	Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 5,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	120	198	4	322
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	45,29,066	88,30,077	1,40,151	1,35,58,294
Total for 26 weeks	47,42,066	91,80,077	1,56,151	1,40,78,294
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	2,06,949	3,61,128	65,411	7,23,498
Per mile of Ry do.	168	2 4	37	409
Total to corsp'g date do.	44,57,934	96,30,458	2,04,869	1,43,13,031

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th June 1907 on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 35,000	.....	Rs. 42,000
Or per mil of Railway	50	248	.....	298
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	1,56,000	8,14 248	4,188	9,74,436
Total for 26 weeks	1,63,000	8,49,248	4,188	10,16,436
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	8,141	21,423	—1,054	28,507
Per mile o Ry. do.	57	152	—7	202
Total to corsp'g date do.	1,61,753	7,67,741	5,131	9,34,625

Increase for the week..... Rs. 13,493
Do. to date .. " 81,811

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1 07 and 1908:—

Latest Month.

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
In July 1907 Bengal	Rs 50,00,000	Rs 53,18,375	Rs 3,18,325	Rs .....
In June 1907 Bombay	6,00,000	2,01,000	.....	3,99,000
Total	56,00,000	55,19,325	.....	80,675

Sales of Bengal Opium and Three months' Pass Duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

Presidency	Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
To end of July 1907. Bengal	Rs 2,15,00,000	Rs 2,12,19,575	Rs 27,19,575	Rs .....
To end of June 1907. Bombay	20,00,000	10,73,400	.....	9,26,600
Total	235 00,000	2,32,92,975	17,92,975	.....

THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CAIRO (EGYPT),

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

'Little Dinner Loaves'

made at home with

Brown & Polson's

raising powder

"Paisley Flour"

are nicer for dinner than bread. They have a sweet, crisp crust and beautifully white crumb. They can be made in 15 minutes, and are intended to be eaten new—fresh from the oven. The "Paisley Flour" makes them very digestible. They are good for *all* mealtimes.

Icilma.

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Mr. M'Farlane Moore, an electrician of New Jersey, has for many years been experimenting with the view of producing a more perfect light than those now in use. It has for long been known that the most economical of these are extravagant. That is to say, only a small amount of the energy expended in producing them is really changed into light. In most of them, indeed, only something like one per cent. is utilised. Now some interesting investigations which were carried out some years ago at the Allegheny Observatory in America indicated that the most economical form of light is that of the fire-fly and glow-worm. No part of the energy used in producing this light is wasted in the form of heat rays, &c. And the light of the fire fly is of the nature of a phosphorescent glow. Hence various forms of light founded on this principle have been suggested. It has been pointed out that if certain phosphorescent powders are introduced into a Crookes' tube, and this made to glow by passing an electric current through it such a light will be produced. The electric energy is practically all changed into light. And several years ago Mr. M'Farlane Moore devised an electric lamp in which the glass was made to glow—probably by the introduction of some phosphorescent powder—instead of the usual carbon filament. Apparently this lamp was not a commercial success, but Mr. Moore has been working at the subject since, and has improved his method of lighting. The defect of previous attempts to illuminate by means of glowing vacuum tubes lay in the violent spasmodic flickering always associated with it. This has been overcome in Mr. Moore's new system by an automatic valve, which admits the exact quantity of air required to prevent the flickering. And by using different kinds of gas for this purpose differently coloured lights are produced. Mr. Moore has explained his methods in a paper recently read before the American Institution of Electrical Engineers. And the new light has been installed in the courtyard of the Savoy Hotel, where it has excited much interest. Probably, however, further improvements will be required before the new light can be adopted for illuminating our streets and houses.

A FISH'S NEST.

It is related of a species of chub found in the rivers to the south of Hudson Bay that it builds for itself a sort of stone nest. This curious fact seems first to have been made known some years ago by Dr. Bell, when he was exploring this country. It was stated that a number of fish unite in building one nest. They carry stones in their mouths to certain spots, where they heap them up in conical mounds. From a barrow-load to a cart-load of stones may occur in a nest, and the pebbles weigh from under an ounce to about a pound. On these stone heaps the fish are believed to spawn. The object of the nest may be two-fold, first to provide a gravelly surface for the eggs where such does not naturally exist, and, secondly, to raise the eggs nearer the light and warmth. The native Indians expressed their belief that the fish were the builders of the mounds by calling them "awadosi," that is, stone carriers. Some doubt, however, has been expressed as to whether the fish are the real builders of the mounds, and they are the subject of an article in a recent number of the "American Naturalist." The nests are described as occurring on the tributaries of the Upper Ottawa. Most of the pebbles, it is said, in these nests could be passed through a two inch ring, and weight under four ounces. And the interesting fact is noted that the pebbles are always different from the rock on which they rest, which shows that they have been brought from a distance. The nests are mostly found in the small bays off the main streams though near the sources of the rivers they occur in mid-stream. In the early part of the year these curious fish nests are invisible, being covered by the water, but when the rivers fall in the autumn, they may stand five feet above the surface. In some places they are sufficiently numerous to impede navigation. It is noted that where they are found the river bed is devoid of gravel, which supports the view that they are made to provide a gravel surface for spawning. According to the above article, it has not been absolutely proved that these mounds of stone are the work of the fish, though it is held to be highly probable that they are so. The chub which is credited with the work is thought to be the silver chub, scientifically, Semotelus corporalis.

A LIZARD—TOAD.

An extraordinary habit of the Amer "Horned toad"—in reality a horned lizard—was made known long ago. The animal was said under the influence of excitement or anger to spurt jets of blood out of its eyes. But although this lizard had been frequently kept in captivity it had failed to repeat this extraordinary performance under the eyes of trustworthy witnesses. Probably the dulness of captivity failed to provide the necessary excitement. So it had begun to be doubted in scientific circles whether the original observations had been correct or not. A specimen of the reptile, however, in the New York Zoological Park has recently convinced a confirmed sceptic by going through the curious performance under his eyes. Mr. R. L. Ditmars had carefully examined some two hundred horned lizards without seeing anything of the phenomenon, and had some excuse for beliving the original story was a myth. One day, however, the thing happened. And it was the sitting for its portrait which provided the horned lizard with the necessary excitement. It appears that the sight of the camera always greatly disturbs these animals. So while this one was being photographed it raised its head slightly. Then its neck became rigid, its eyes bulged out, and it emitted a curious clicking sound. Finally a jet of high pressure blood was seen to issue from the eye. This jet of blood, fine as a horse-hair and lasting for about a second and a half, struck the wall four feet off at the same level as the reptile's eye. The blood seemed, the observer thought, to come from the eyelid, which was momentarily much swollen, and not from the eye itself. There must have been a considerable quantity of it for some 103 spots, averaging an eighth of an inch in diameter, were formed on the wall. After the emission the eyes of the lizard remained closed for some time, and when they were reopened were quite normal.

FISHES PARENTAL INSTINCTS.

The "Zoological Jahrbuch" gives some interesting notes on the parental care manifested by certain species of that group of fishes known as Lophobranchs. In these fishes the eggs are carried about by the male which thus acts the part of nurse. The species known as Nerophis ophedion carries them firmly attached in two or three rows to its ventral surface by a layer of mucus secreted by the cells of the skin. In this way they are carried about until they are hatched. In another species a pouch is formed in which they are carried. And the curious fact is that the pouch is grown specially for the occasion. It begins as two folds of the skin, and when the eggs are ready it is ready to receive them. After the young are hatched the pouch disappears again. In this latter change phagocytes are said to play the most important part. It is thought that with this latter fish there must be some diffusion of oxygen from the paternal blood vessels to the enclosed eggs, and also some nutritive connection.

AN INVERTED PARASITE.

In the "American Naturalist" there is an interesting note on the habits of a parasitic fish with regard to its host. The fish is a species of Fierasfer which are remarkable among parasites from the fact that they live in hosts of lower organisation than themselves. The species of Fierasfer are found in the bodies of those animals known as sea-cucumbers, Tropangs, and Beches-de-Mer, which are placed by zoologists in the same great division as the sea urchins, star fish, &c. Mr. Linton's notes refer to the behaviour of a fish which was forced to leave its host. When the latter was kept for a short time under a finger bowl so as to produce partial asphyxiation, the fish left it, and swam excitedly about near the surface of the water, taking in gulps of air. As it swam it touched its host, apparently by accident, with its snout. Immediately it began to feel its way backwards to the posterior end. On touching the opening it swept its tail round with a rapid motion inserting the tip. Then it proceeded leisurely to insinuate its way into the interior.

THE famous Fifth-avenue Hotel, New York, has, it is reported, been sold for the sum of £1,400,000. The hotel is situated at the intersection of Fifth-avenue, Broadway, and Twenty-third-street. It was at one time the leading hotel in the city, and has been for years the head quarters of the leading Republican politicians.

A favourite appetizer and Pick-me-up.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, CURRIES, POULTRY, SALADS, CHEESE and FISH.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO H.M. THE KING.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

Where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. The fact is

IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E. Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK C.F. St & Co.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & CO.; HAMBURG.

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

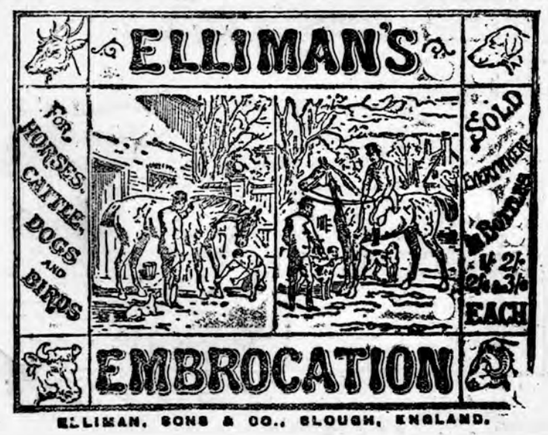
BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun,

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.



ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MILO MALTED FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AGED, AND INVALIDS.

The only up-to-date Food in the Market. Those who use Milo run no risks. Easily prepared and very palatable. Children simply love the Food.

Makes Infants and Children rosy and robust and imparts new life and vigour to aged and Invalids. Once tried, always used.

SOME MEDICAL CERTIFICATES:—

PALLI HILL.

BANDORA, 23RD MAY, 1906.

I have much pleasure in recommending Milo Food for Children and Convalescent Adults. I have given it a fair trial and am quite satisfied with the results.

(Sd.) A. P. DIAS, M.D., L.R.C.P.E., etc.

MINT ROAD, 7TH MAY, 1906.

Certified that I have been trying Milo Food and find it an excellent preparation for Infants in lieu of mother's milk. In my experience it has proved useful also in infantile diarrhœa.

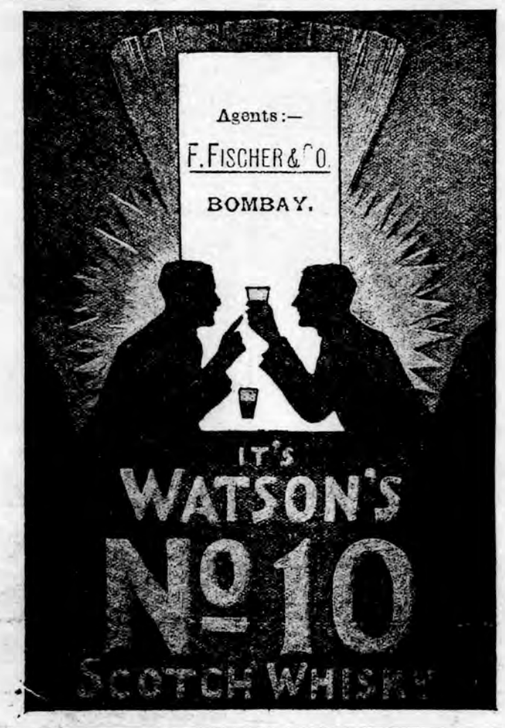
(Sd.) W. F. PAIS, L.M. & S.

Sample and Pamphlet free on Application to—

TOTHILL SHARP & CO.

Sirdar's Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES OF HENRI NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 48, Cannon Street, London, E.C.



HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS.

The Government of India and the U. S. Government use them; the Chicago Board of Education uses 120; the Pennsylvania Railway Co. uses 400; the Leading Bankers and Insurance Companies use them; Prosperous Merchants use them: they are used everywhere because they—

Stand the Strain of Steady, Hard Work, with the Least Wear on Machine and Operator.

Do Better work and in Greater Variety than any other Typewriter in existence.

CATALOGUES FREE.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOOLAMHOOSEIN ALLIBHOY & SONS

Arms and Ammunition Merchants,
207, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

ONE of the largest and well-known dealers in sporting Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistol and every description of ammunition.

Made by Westley Richard, Reilly, G. E. Lewis, W. W. Greener, Webley's Remington G. Bouchill, Winchester, Browning's Patent, Manlicher Mouser and Savage Arms Co.

All our cartridges are loaded by an expert. Trial order solicited
Price Lists Free on application

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

For Street Lighting. Useful for Municipalities

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCET LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, ETC., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, ETC.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—W. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), T. Mathoo & Co., Ezhill Bros., Madon and Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Battgate & Co., G. Attenoe & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—T. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Pinner & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—T. Mocatta and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 61 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—T. L. de Jong & Sons.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

New Year, New Life, New Business.

To comply with the requirements of our Numerous Local and Mofussil Constituents, we have introduced in our line of famous Egyptian Cigarettes also Dutch, Continental, and Manila Cigars of the Best Manufacture.

The First Consignments just to hand.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

Packed in cedar wood boxes and artistically finished tins outside (Airtight).

		Rs.	as.	
La Lista, Regalia Elegante	in boxes of 50	2	12	Per box.
Cherry Brandy, Flor Fina	„ 50	3	0	„
Rareza, Royales	„ 50	3	8	„
La Fortuna Diplomaticos	„ 50	4	0	„
La Bolsa, El Aquila, Imperiales	„ 50	5	0	„
Mi Bella, Royales	„ 50	5	8	„
La Flor de Medana	„ 50	6	0	„
La Bolsa, Superiores	„ 25	4	8	„
El Sol, Imperial with straw foils	„ 25	5	0	„
La Zenobia, Spotted	„ 100	6	0	„
La Real, ... in glass jar	„ 50	6	0	„
Victoria	„ 50	5	0	„
Flor de Alvarez	„ 50	4	0	„

CONTINENTAL HAVANAS.

Dona Anna, Flor Fina, Imperiales	in boxes of 50	12	0	per box.
Vera, Flor Fina, Reina Victoria, with Gold Foils	„ 25	6	8	„
Flor de Alma, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, Fina Silver Foils ...	„ 25	4	0	„
Bouquets, Cigares du Luxe	„ 25	8	0	„
Rothschilds, Honi Soit Qui Mal Y. Pe-	„ 50	10	0	„
American Eagle, Rothschilds	„ 26	3	0	„
American Eagle Regalia del Principe	„ 100	7	8	„
Perfectos, U. C.	„ 50	3	8	„
Sensitivas, Sempre Viva...	„ 50	3	0	„

MANILA PERLA DEL ORIENT.

La Perlas	in boxes of 25	3	0	per box.
Reina Victoria, Non Plus Ultra	„ 50	6	0	„
High Life in the East	„ 50	4	0	„
Regalia del Orient	„ 50	5	0	„
Londres	„ 100	6	8	„
Cortado Deliciosa	„ 100	7	0	„

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

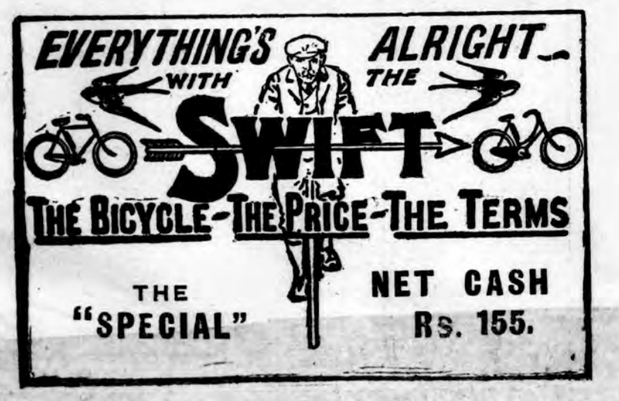
GRAND DEPOT AND SHOW ROOMS.

20, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ranches:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND LONDON.

THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.,

General Tobacconists.



W. H. THORNS & Co.,

13, 15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

GRIMBLE'S VINEGAR.

MALT

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

NOTE THE TRADE MARK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840. ORDER THROUGH MERCHANT SHIPPERS.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trenblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see "that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual mode of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON MEDICINE Co., 8, Bow Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 12 annas Post Free.

Above medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of ZOZELLA, and are identical with the VETARZO Remedies, see Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

ROSKOPF PATENT WATCH CO.,

THE GUARANTEED ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

Sole Agents for India and Burma,

F. RUFENER & CO.,

75, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Open face Nickel, 18, 19 & 21 size, Rs. 16

Open face Sterling Silver, 18 & 19 size, Rs. 27

In solid 18-carat gold cases, prices as per our catalogue, free on application.

Pronounced by Experts to be the Best and Strongest Watch in the market.

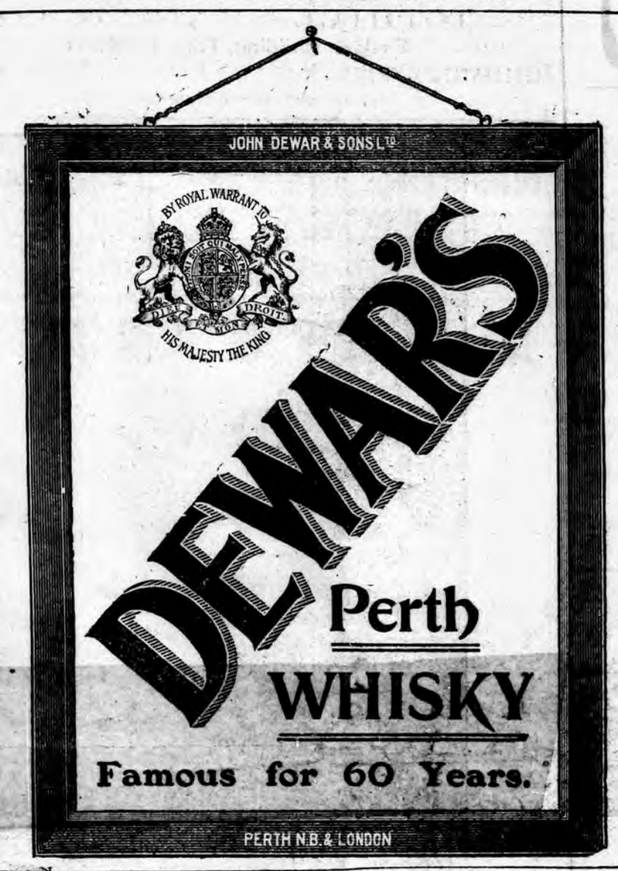
TRADE MARK.

ROSKOPF PATENT

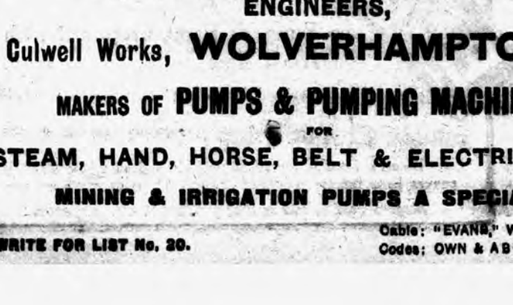
Watches without this Trade Mark are an imitation.

We also undertake to repair watches under efficient staff of experienced Watchmakers.

All our Watches are Guaranteed for 3 Years.



PERFECTION OF ENGINEERING SKILL.



THE WOLSELEY MOTOR CARS.

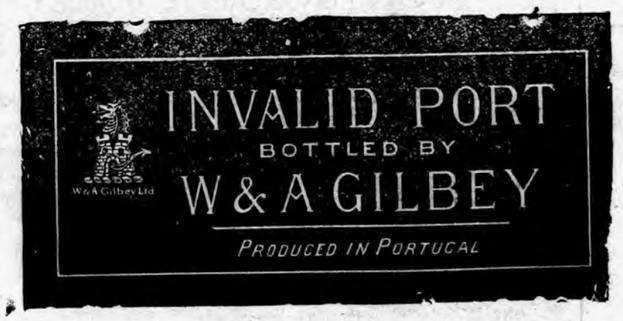
SAFE AND RELIABLE.

FREE TRIAL RUNS.

AGENTS:

K. & S. CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,

BOMBAY.



FREE TO ALL CYCLISTS.

Send us your name and address and you will receive by return Mail, Free, Post Paid, our BIG ART BOOK, the finest ever published, which is of interest to every rider. This Book contains large handsome Photo Engravings, including beautiful country scenes. It describes every detail of the manufacture of a high grade Bicycle, with all the latest improvements; it shows you the difference between high-class work and cheap construction. You cannot afford to be without it.

WITH THE FREE ART BOOK you will receive the most liberal and marvellous Bicycle offer ever made by any cycle manufacturer or dealer, explaining how we are able to send you a cycle, direct from our Coventry factory, guaranteed ten years, packed and delivered free at your nearest rail, for your inspection and approval; how we can sell the highest-grade British-made cycles direct from the factory at less than manufacturers' prices; how we are able to let you ride the cycle TEN DAYS and give it every trial and test you wish before your purchase becomes binding; how you can make large profits easily—all are fully explained in our latest proposition, which will be sent you free, post paid. Whether you are a cyclist or not, it will interest you. Write to-day,

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** Eng.

MAKERS OF **PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

THE CELEBRATED

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

Pre-eminently suited for wrist-wear, being constructed throughout to withstand the roughest use.

Maximum variation will not exceed two minutes per month notwithstanding continued violent use in riding, tennis or any form of outdoor sport.

This Watch is the outcome of the suggestions of our more exacting Military constituents.

Every part of the mechanism is manufactured with the utmost individual care.

Sound movement, well finished and well fitted throughout, lever escapement, expansion balance, keyless action, enamel-dial, bold numerals, seconds circle and hand, perfect fitting dust and damp-proof case.

Every Watch carefully adjusted and warranted for 2 years.

The dials of all these Watches have our name burnt into the enamel which is intended to serve as Guarantee of Excellence. These Watches can only be obtained at either our Bombay or Poona establishments.

PRICES.

Complete with strong and well-finished Leather Wristlets:—

NICKEL SILVER	Rs.	32	0
SILVER	„	42	8
Do. Half-hunter	„	47	8
GOLD, 18-ct.	„	160	0
Do. do. Half-hunter ...	„	190	0

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

By Special Warrant Purveyors to H.M. The KING

C B

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, LTD.

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES PICKLES. SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce

Where-ever flies the BRITISH FLAG,
the ARGYLL CAR
IS FAMOUS FOR ITS STERLING VALUE
SPEEDY, COSY, ECONOMICAL, RELIABLE
ARGYLL MOTORS
LTD.
ALEXANDRIA near GLASGOW,
London Depôt:—ARGYLLS, LONDON, LIMITED,
17, Newman St., Oxford St.,
LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST:—
BOMBAY: OTO C P Co. and HENDERSON & Co. Calcutta.
LOWE & SONS, Rangoon.
BROWN & DAVIDSON, Ltd., Colombo. TALEOKOW Ltd. PENANG.
PI CAISA, SYME & Co., Batavia.
SYME & Co., Singapore.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co. Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

When Mosquitoes begin to annoy you, remember

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap

It has been found so useful either to prevent the attacks of these and other insects, or to antiseptically cleanse their bites.

In other respects, too, for instance, as a safeguard against contagious diseases, or as a thoroughly purifying bath soap, especially in tropical climates, its powerful antiseptic value is fully recognised, a fact shown by the rapid increase in its sale.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," at Nos. 113 to 120, Modern Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by Mr. H. D Mello, at the Steam Press and Printing Office, Lane, Bazaar Road, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, E. C.; Messrs. D. T. KEYSER & Co., E.; Messrs. LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM G. KEYSER & Co., Farringdon Street, LONDON, E.C.; 26, Messrs. GALL Co., Fenchurch, Messrs. DAWSON & Co.; LOUTAN; Messrs. STREET & Co.